The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5277.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech of Senator Sherman at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Reconstruction the Absorbing Question of the Campaign.

His Views Regarding the National Finances.

We take from the Cincinnati *Commercial* the following full report of Senator SHERMAN's speech at a Republican meeting at Hillsboro, Ohio, on Thursday, Aug. 20.

Mr. SHERMAN said: It was not my purpose, fellow-citizens, to commence my part of this canvass so soon. I came home recently from Washington very much exhausted by the hot weather and confining labors of the closing weeks of Congress, and meant to remain at home awhile, enjoying the pure air of the highlands of Richland County; but the request of the State Executive Committee and the desire to visit this part of my native State, bring me here among you to open, on my part, the case which you, in common with the whole American people, are about to try. In doing so, I will seek to present a general statement of the questions involved, leaving to others the more detailed argument that must follow from this to the day of election.

THE CENTRAL IDEA OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In every Presidential campaign there is some question of prominence which rises like a mountain from the plain of collateral questions, and upon which it is the duty of the citizen constantly to turn his gaze. Unless he can fix his mind upon some central idea—some great object of national interest—his vision is obscured by surrounding objects, and disturbed by the mists and fogs of partisan warfare. This campaign, more strikingly than most others, has a central idea, a made-up issue clearly defined by the two parties, distinctly announced in their platforms, and fairly represented by the opposing candidates. That issue is, whether the Governments of the late rebel States, now nearly reconstructed upon a loyal basis by the Republican Party, shall stand until changed by the constitutional action of their own people, or whether they shall be overthrown by force and violence and their Governments be restored to the very rebels against whom we have fought for years, and who have covered our land with graves and our people with debt. In 1860 the great question was whether the people would be deterred from electing their choice for President by threats of secession. In 1864 the great question was whether the war was a failure; and now the question is whether the rebels who threatened and waged war, and who were compelled to yield unconditionally to Gen. GRANT, shall, without conditions or safeguards, be restored to their old power to dominate over loyal men. What other question can compare to this?

RESULTS DEPENDENT UPON THE ELECTION.

If the contest was to be determined by the mere comparison of the public services of the candidates, every one would say that Gen. GRANT ought to be elected. The highest services should be rewarded with the highest honors. But I do not place this election upon mere personal grounds. The vital importance of the election of Gen. GRANT grows out of the condition of affairs in the South. This campaign is to complete a cycle of events as important for human progress as any period of history. After a long struggle in arms with rebels and another long struggle in Congress with ANDREW JOHNSON, we are approaching a period of rest and peace. We need it. We can then turn our eyes to the development of our resources. We can then deal with questions of finance and political economy. We can then look to the Southern States as really a part of a free country and no longer under the control of rebels and enemies. Under the prudent management of Gen. GRANT the violent spirits of the South will have no recourse but to submit to the laws. The long struggle in the South against slavery will be settled, and the right of all men to liberty will be secured and acquiesced in. Loyal men will be no longer murdered in open day—nor be driven from their homes by Vigilance Committees, Kuklux Klans, regulators, and other hellish machinery invented in the days of slavery. The Constitutional Amendment, containing the only guarantee we have of the results of the war, will be put into effective operation. The heroism of our soldiers and the sacrifices of our people will be crowned with complete success. But if Gov. SEYMOUR is elected upon his platform and his surroundings, what is the inevitable result? All the suppressed hate and rage and violence of a defeated party will be let loose in the South like an angry tempest. His election will be the signal of banishment from the South of every Northern man, who, as he had a right to do, emigrated to the South. Every negro, especially those who fought under our flag, will be deprived of all political and civil rights, and if not reenslaved will be placed in a condition that will lead to their extermination. The State Governments now in peaceful operation will be forcibly overthrown by rebels who glory in their rebellion, and the old rebels, whose names are now infamous, will be the honored recipients of political power, and be thrust forward to make and execute laws for loyal people. We will again be struggling in Congress and out of Congress to make good the abolition of slavery—to secure the payment of the public debt and the pensions to wounded soldiers, to widows and orphans. I repeat that in view of these things the great object to be kept in view in this election is the effect it will have in the South. With SEYMOUR it is rebel rule, and the overthrow of the present State Governments; with GRANT it is peace upon the present laws, with the State Governments now in force.

THE REBELS IN THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

Am I stating the results dependent upon this election too strongly? We ought to have a clear perception of this matter before we proceed one step in the canvass. It is conceded on all hands that the conspicuous figures in the late Democratic Convention in New-York, were leading, prominent rebel Generals, who came into the Convention, not sorry for the war they had waged against the United States, but proud of it. They nominated the candidates and dictated the platform. They were received with shouts of applause in and out of the Convention. They introduced the rebel yell into the Convention. The rebel uniform, worn upon a military band, was paraded for days at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. When the important work of the Convention was proceeded with, the rebel Generals were conspicuously prominent. In the Committee that framed the platform the politicians were allowed to fix up all the general phrases, which mean this or that, just as you read it, and the general axioms which everybody agrees to; but when they came to the vital point, that upon which the whole canvass hinges, Gen. WADE HAMPTON appears upon the stage. One of the axioms agreed to by both parties is that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the people of the States. They announce this, but Gen. HAMPTON asks them, "What States do you mean? Do you mean the States as they existed during the war, or the reorganized States?" and he tells us "he asked that they would declare that these questions belonged to the States under their Constitutions up to the year 1865;" that is to the rebel State Governments as they existed during the war. Here was the rub. If this prevailed the Constitutional Amendment, all the acts of reconstruction, all the results of the war, all the security for the public debt, the liberty of the slave, guarantees against the rebel debt and pensions, all the great objects for which the loyal people of this country freely gave up 300,000 of the bravest and the best of the land, and burdened themselves and their children with debt and taxes—all these would have been surrendered by a conclave of politicians upon the demand of a rebel General who, in his own person, is responsible for the slaughter and starvation of thousands of our brave soldiers. These politicians said to Gen. HAMPTON, "They would be willing to give us every thing we desired; but we of the South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place upon the platform that which would engender prejudice at the North." Is that the language you, my countrymen, would have addressed to such a demand as Gen. HAMPTON's? It is the language of humiliation and not of victory, it is the language of policy and not of principle, it is the language of Copperheadism and not of triumphant loyalty. It is answered as it ought to be, by the first clause of the Chicago Platform, as follows:

> "We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those Constitutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule."

Well, when Gen. HAMPTON found that for policy's sake the politicians did not want to take the rugged issue, he said: "I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this—'and we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.'" To this the politicians agreed, and all there is in this platform that is material or important is in these words of WADE HAMPTON, and they present an issue as momentous as ever was submitted to the American people.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

But to give point to this issue, let us look at their nominations. Did they want a representative of a financial idea, there was Mr. PENDLETON of our State. They did not care for greenbacks. If they wished to bury the past issues and commence upon a broader plane of statesmanship, there was Chief Justice CHASE. "Barkis is willing." If they wanted a loyal soldier with conservative ideas, there was Gen. HANCOCK. They would have none of him; and finally lit upon Gov. SEYMOUR, the hero of the New-York rioting, the oily politician who presided over the Democratic Convention of 1864, and who, during the whole war, never uttered a patriotic sentiment or breathed an aspiration for the success of our cause. But the most significant indication is the nomination of my old friend, FRANK BLAIR. Now I like him, personally. He is a frank man, he is a brave man, he is a true friend, and rendered valuable services during the war; but it was not for these attributes he was nominated. He is a man of strong passions, prejudices and will; he hates as he loves, and would always rather resort to violence than to law, to force than to reason. In the recent fierce political conflict in Missouri he has taken sides with the rebels, and to overthrow those who stand in his way no measures are too dangerous, and the public peace and public safety, and even the cause for which he fought, must give way before his stormy passions. In this spirit, when he became a candidate before the Democratic Convention, he wrote these words:

> "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the coöperation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate once more to submit to the obligations of the Constitution."

In these revolutionary words he touched the temper of the Democratic Convention. He was nominated by Gen. PRESTON, of Kentucky, seconded by Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow infamy, and by WADE HAMPTON, who had laid the foundation in the platform; and with this support—on this letter, and solely because of this letter—FRANK BLAIR was nominated.

RECONSTRUCTION THE REAL ISSUE.

And now, fellow-citizens, what of all this? Is not the great issue plainly before us? Does not FRANK BLAIR, in this same letter, truly state that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us? We in Ohio, surrounded as we are with so many of the blessings of Providence, might live in peace even under a restoration of Democratic rule; but what would be the unhappy condition of the loyal white men of the Southern States, some of whom went, no doubt, from your own neighborhood? They will be driven from their new-found homes, with wife and children, and robbed of their property, unless they surrender the convictions of their life. What will become of the emancipated slaves, whom we are bound to protect in their rights and liberty by every obligation of honor. They have already been threatened with the fate of the Indians. God Almighty will not protect us if we leave them, and especially those who fought under our flag, to the tender mercies of rebels. What will become of the Constitutional Amendment, which was only declared to be adopted upon its ratification by eight of the reconstructed States. If these States fail, that which depends upon their consent falls also. That amendment was agreed to by the almost united voice of Ohio, and yet the Democratic party of Ohio undertook to withdraw that assent when, on another issue, they got a majority of the Legislature. If they succeed now they will treat this amendment as null and void. What then? If we allow this injustice to the South the waves of civil war may reach us again, and as our Government will then no longer be on the side of the poor, the enslaved—on the side of liberty and law—we may not have, as in times past, the guidance of Supreme Power. But I believe in the future as in the past, the people will decide this issue rightly and with the wise instinct which, in the end, governs masses of men, and which, after all, is but the aggregate wisdom of many minds, and the safe foundation of republican institutions; will seize the main question and be guided by their judgment upon it. They will stand by the men who stood by us in the war, whether they be white or black. They will guard their rights, their liberty and their safety, even against the haughty men who were once their masters. They will lean with confidence upon the tried services of Gen. GRANT, and be wary of the man who, on the 4th of July, 1863, when Gettysburg was being fought and Vicksburg was being surrendered to GRANT, was preparing the mob in New-York for the murder of inoffensive women and children.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Now, fellow-citizens, if I was influenced alone in this canvass by my sense of the relative importance of the issues involved, I would confine myself to the measures of reconstruction, and go over with you their history and the reasons that induced me, as one of your Senators, to give them my hearty support. But there are always brought into a Presidential canvass a great many collateral topics which it is not wise for us to overlook. Gov. SEYMOUR, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. PENDLETON, my new colleague, Mr. THURMAN, and many other leading Democrats, seek to divert your attention from the revolutionary features of their party, by discussing what they call financial questions. I intend on this occasion to follow them with some observations, in reply, leaving to your intelligence to keep always in view the main question of reconstruction, which, I agree with FRANK BLAIR, is the real and only question which we ought to allow to control us. These gentlemen usually commence by saying that the Republican Party has been in power for eight years, and is, therefore, responsible for all the financial measures of that time. That is true. The last Democratic Secretary of the Treasury was HOWELL COBB, who, while holding office and receiving a salary from the United States, conspired to destroy the public credit, and then, with the great mass of his party in the South, joined in the rebellion. The last accounts we have of him he was stumping for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and fiercely denouncing the loyal men of Georgia as carpet-baggers and scallawags. Perhaps in the general restoration COBB may be again Secretary of the Treasury.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY LEFT THE NATION.

When the Republican Party received the Government from the Democratic Party it was crumbling into anarchy—salaries were unpaid—our bonds were issued bearing twelve per cent. interest, and the United States was dependent upon the voluntary and patriotic offers of citizens of New-York for means to pay the interest on the public debt on the 1st of January, 1861. President LINCOLN was compelled to reach Washington by stealth to avoid assassination. The Democratic Party left the Government tottering to its fall, without money or credit, and with a slaveholders' rebellion on hand. Now, if we are responsible for bad financial measures, we ought to have credit for good ones. What was done? Public credit was restored the moment patriotism governed on the quarter-deck. Large sums of gold were borrowed in the midst of defeat and defection, at lower rates of interest than the Democratic Party could borrow before the war, and with a very small debt. When the specie of the country was exhausted, we provided a currency—the best national currency in existence, and which unlocked the fountains of credit and enterprise. When the State banks were found to clog the operation of the Government, they were absorbed by a system of National banks, which now furnish a local and uniform currency, and pays taxes to State and nation of twenty millions of dollars. We adopted a system of loans, which, by appealing directly to the people, brought their treasures, great and small, in streams and rivulets, to the support of the Government, and by which our own people by their own loans sustained and paid our soldiers and sailors to the end of the war. We improvised without the light of precedents a system of taxation which, though severe, yet without distress or oppression, levied from the people vast sums of money, and enabled us since the war not only to pay off a mass of floating debt, but to reduce the principal of the ascertained debt $250,000,000. We, by a system of tariff laws, protected our domestic industry from foreign competition, so as to double since 1861 the internal productions of the country. We can truly say that the general financial policy of the Republican Party has been a success, and this is testified to not only by the rebels down South and by all European nations who have marveled at our success, but even by the acquiescence and general approval of the Democratic Party. While, then, fellow-citizens, the Republican Party may be arraigned for any errors or defects in finance or in war, yet we must give them credit for the good they have done. Where would have been the soldiers who pushed forward into rebel territory, but for the support of the Republican Party at home? But for the Republican Party, your flag would this day be trailing under the stars and bars of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But for the Republican Party, republican institutions would now be as in 1861—the scoff of Europe. But for the energy, genius and statesmanship developed by that party, the United States this day, instead of extending its influence into European diplomacy, and opening new sources of wealth in China and Japan, would be struggling for existence with rival hostile Powers on this continent. When we contrast our present position with the discord, anarchy and war left us by the Democratic Party, we may fairly boast of the results of our administration, both in finance and in war.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS TO-DAY.

And now that the war is over, does this Democratic Party take issue with us on any of the great questions of the future? Its platform on finance is a series of generalities or riddles. It has a greenback look with a grayback candidate. Read that platform and tell me where the Democratic Party stands as to the time and manner of resuming specie payments? Where does it stand as to the funding of the public debt? How does it stand on the National Banking system, or the production of domestic industry, or the development of the West? It has no policy, it has no principles; its whole policy is exhausted in the effort to restore the rebels to power. When its leading men talk about finance, it is merely general and false arraignments of the Republican Party as to public expenditures. I will give you one or two specimens of their financial talk. Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who is confessedly one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic Party, in a recent speech, said he wished to know what has been done with the immense sums of money collected from you. He says:

> "From the 30th of June, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the receipts in gold from customs amounted to $515,752,387 50, and in currency, from internal revenue, to $768,239,945 94, making, in the whole, $1,287,012,333 44. The interest on the public debt, during these three years, has averaged about $125,000,000 per year, making $375,000,000. That being deducted from the sum collected leaves about $912,000,000, being more than $300,000,000 per year in a time of profound peace, except so far as the Congressional policy has created a state of hostilities. This great sum of money has been expended in legislative, judicial, executive and military expenses."

SENATOR THURMAN'S PARABLE.

And so with my new colleague, Mr. THURMAN. I find a recent speech of his in West Virginia, in which he seems terribly troubled about the taxes. He conjures up the misfortune of some ambitious young Copperhead, as he describes him, who should take it into his head to be the owner of six shirts; but he says if this Radical Government continues much longer, you can't be able to make so extensive an investment. Then he says:

"This ambitious young Copperhead goes to the store and proposes to buy eighteen yards of muslin, for which the merchant charges $4. 'How is this?' says young Copperhead; 'I used to buy eighteen yards of muslin for $2. If the merchant answered truthfully, he would say, 'It is true we now charge you $4 for the same quality of muslin you used to buy for $2. The reason is this: There is a tax of three cents a pound on the raw cotton. The manufacturer who buys must add this to the price of the manufactured article.' Then he adds, to the misfortune of the young Copperhead, that he has to pay a tax of five per cent. on the manufacture of the cotton cloth, and then on the sales, and that these Radical taxes make up the difference between the old price of $2 and the new price of $4, and that thus this ambitious young Copperhead will pay $2 on his shirts to the Government. Now, that is certainly a misfortune to the ambitious young Copperhead. He had rather pay it on his whisky and tobacco. But all this reasoning is untrue, it is unfair, it is scarcely a shade above demagogism, and my very able and astute colleague will find, in the long run, it won't win. The increased price of goods is caused partly by the general advance of prices throughout the world by the vast additions to the stock of gold and silver. This is estimated by writers on public economy as equal to 1½ to 2 per cent. per annum. But it is caused mainly in the United States by the depreciation of paper money, by which all the values are increased by a false standard. Now paper money, while it causes a rise of price of goods, also causes a rise of the price of labor, and it is one of the great and varying problems of political science, whether the activity given to business and new enterprises by paper money does not, on the whole, promote the interests of laboring men by increasing the value of their labor more than the increased price of living. Its evil effect falls mainly upon the creditor class and those of fixed income; but this leads me where Mr. THURMAN ought to have gone to explain the rise of prices. Mr. PENDLETON proposes to correct all this by more greenbacks. Now let us see how much our ambitious young Copperhead pays in taxes to the United States for his shirts. The tax on cotton, which was levied for a year or two, was last year repealed by the Radical Congress—a fact he seems to have overlooked—and I had a part in this repeal. The tax on all manufactures of cotton, which no doubt falls upon the consumer, was reduced two years ago, and entirely repealed last Winter. Since this repeal Mr. PENDLETON has taken a new tack, and says that this repeal was all for the benefit of the Yankee manufacturer, and does not help our young Copperhead at all. The only tax that remains is a tax on sales of $2 for every $1,000 sold; or, on the cotton shirts of our ambitious young Copperhead, costing $4, the only tax he will pay is eight mills, or four-fifths of one cent. Now, if this is oppressive or burdensome upon him, it is because his heart is not right.

OUR YEARLY EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

Now, I propose, fellow-citizens, to examine a little more carefully our annual expenditures and our system of taxation, for I think it the right and duty of the citizen to watch closely all questions of taxation and expenditure. Our financial statements are made up to the 30th of June in each year, that being, for convenience, the close of the fiscal year, as distinguished from the calendar year. I have the statements for several years, but will take the one ending June 30, 1868.

The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were as follows:

Customs (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal revenue (currency)	193,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,000,000
Public lands and direct tax (currency)	2,800,000
Total	$406,300,000

The miscellaneous item is made up mostly of premium on the sales of gold and the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. Now let us see what becomes of this sum. The great bulk of it is expended for causes growing directly out of the war, and every dollar of these items is properly chargeable to the Democratic Party, which is responsible for the war. Still they are the obligations of the nation, and must be met.

These items are as follows:

War expenditures, fiscal year 1867-68:

Interest on public debt	$141,635,551
Pensions	23,282,676
Bounties	38,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
Reconstruction expenses	1,799,270
Reimbursing States	10,330,188
Payment for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	6,111,300
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000
National cemeteries	792,860
Commutation of prisoners' rations	152,000
Total	$225,318,842

Now, the question is, can this expenditure be avoided? How would SEYMOUR's election help us? The payment of interest of the public debt and of pensions are the highest obligations, which must be continued until the debt is paid, and until the last of the great army of heroes who saved our country by their perils and sacrifices have paid the debt of nature. Thank God, the public faith to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who are dead, is now safely written in the Constitution itself, by the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment, unless that amendment is itself overthrown by revolutionary violence. The bounties provided by existing law will all be paid this year. The only disputed items of last year's expenditures are the Reconstruction expenses and Freedmen's Bureau, and for these, and these alone, the Republican Party may be held responsible.

The ordinary expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year were as follows:

Civil list (Legislative and Executive)	$53,009,846 95
Interior (Indians)	4,600,000 00
Navy Department	25,775,502 72
War Department	56,713,410 00
Engineer Bureau (rivers and harbors)	6,132,620 00
Total	$146,231,379 66

So that the general expenditure of the receipts of the last year may be stated as follows:

Interest of the public debt	$141,635,551
Principal of the public debt paid	34,749,777
Ordinary expenses	146,231,379
Bounties, pensions and other war claims	83,683,291
Making	$406,300,000

Now, fellow-citizens, I am not here to contend that a portion of the $146,000,000 expended for ordinary purposes last year might not have been saved by a more economical administration. The long struggle between Congress and the President—the unusual demand for public improvement at the close of the war—the high prices caused by paper money—the vast increase of the expense of our Indian service—these, and other causes, no doubt, will account for some of this expenditure; but I know from my connection with appropriations by Congress that no party can justly be charged with the responsibility. I cannot recall a single item of appropriation except for the Freedmen's Bureau and reconstruction, that was not supported by all parties, both in the Senate and House. The Finance Committee had a continual struggle against appropriations for local improvement—for rivers and harbors—for fortifications—for levees and railroads, and especially against increased pay to officers and employes; and these propositions, when carried, were carried by the votes of Democrats and Republicans alike. It is due to truth to say that the Congress elected in 1864 caught the general spirit of elation universal among the people, caused by paper money and the lifting off the burden of a great war, and appropriated money for objects that might well have been postponed.

RETRENCHMENT BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

I can also say that this error, as error I thought it, has been nobly repaired by the same men in the present Congress, by adopting measures that will secure a very large reduction in public expenditures. The numerous schemes for extra pay, both for the army and the civil employes, have been resisted under a pressure you can scarcely conceive of. This is a saving of many millions. The Freedmen's Bureau, whose beneficent influence in organizing schools and labor in the South, is worth several times what it cost, will expire on the 1st of January next, and its duties will be discharged by the loyal State governments in the South. Claims for property destroyed in the war have been settled as far as they ought to be. There have been large reductions in the appropriations for every branch of the public service. In the civil list—embracing the expenditures for the executive, legislative and judiciary—foreign intercourse, the territories, collection of the revenue, District of Columbia, public-lands, mints, light-houses, coast survey post offices and a multitude of other objects, the reduction has been from $53,000,000 to $36,000,000. A new policy has been adopted with the Indians. Once the owners of this vast continent, they are now hemmed in at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and by the remorseless progress of our civilization are compelled to rob and kill, or starve. Pressed on all sides, and the subject of numberless wrongs, they appeal to our sympathy, but savages still, they retaliate upon the innocent, upon women and children, and have left us no policy but to cheat them and to kill them. We are now to gather them upon reservations under the care of the army, and to lead them, if possible, into the habits of civilization. The Navy Department, which under Secretary WELLES, has been the fountain of extravagance, is greatly limited, and all the military appropriations for the War Department have been reduced to $33,000,000. Thus, under the vigorous action of Congress, the aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses have been reduced from $146,000,000 to $91,000,000, and with all the tardiness of the executive authorities to reduce expenses the actual cost of the Government this year will not exceed $100,000,000, exclusive of bounties, pensions, and the public debt. Now, fellow-citizens, when this is accomplished it is all you ought to ask. You have already heard enough of the machinery of our Government to know that it extends over a multitude of objects; over a vast area, with arms reaching across the Atlantic and the Pacific, way off to the icy regions of Alaska, and the torrid regions of Panama, where our citizens own the transit across the isthmus. Our flag floats on every sea; our interests extend to every clime; our name and power are respected where, by reason of our free institutions, we are not loved. Our Government is built up, maintained, defended and conducted by ourselves, each equal in political right and civil liberty. We have an interest in our National Government, a stake in it, a pride in it. Its glory is our life; its institutions our inheritance. We can afford, thank God, that it be conducted with the dignity of a great nation, and can freely give from our means enough to support its official life. In the management of a government, economy is a virtue—meanness is a vice. True statesmanship gives enough for national honor and national safety—nothing for waste or extravagance. If we consider the increase of our population, the extension of our territory, the depreciation of our currency and the increased cost of living, I affirm that our expenses are less now than under BUCHANAN's administration, while our strength, position and standing as a nation have advanced infinitely above what the wisest of our statesmen of twenty years ago hoped for. Economy in public expenditure depends partly upon the character of the Representative, but chiefly upon where he lives; not at all upon his politics. Public money is expended mainly in cities, where the revenue is collected and supplies purchased, or in the new States and Territories. Their representatives you may generally count for the largest appropriations. Representatives from the interior, where no public money is expended, are usually careful in appropriations; but a court-house, or a custom-house, or a river or a harbor improvement, in which their people are interested, is apt to change their votes, and politics don't have much to do with it.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE BONDHOLDERS.

There is one other object of public expenditure which, for years, must be the chief burden upon our national finances, and that is the public debt. Now, in dealing with this subject, there is one inflexible rule to be observed, and that is to pay this debt, principal and interest, precisely as we agreed to pay it. This, not only national honor, but the public interest demands. There is another rule, well stated in the Chicago platform, which is but an amplification of the other rule, and that we must pay it according to the letter and spirit of the laws authorizing it. Now, according to these, no considerable portion of the debt is due and payable for several years; but large masses of it may now be, at the option of the United States, redeemed or paid, and some $1,600,000,000 may be thus paid within five years. Now, as this was an option which the creditor agreed might be had by the United States, it is perfectly right and proper that the United States should avail itself of this privilege as soon as it is its interest to do so. But here the difficulty arises—may the United States pay this debt in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take, or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debt, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now, I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports; but my mind always comes back to this conclusion: that under the law, the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money, or paper money—that the United States would pay the interest at six per cent. in coin, and that the United States might, at the end of the five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone this for twenty years. But upon this question there is a diversity of opinion, not confined to parties, and the whole of it grows out of the condition of our currency. The real breach of faith in this matter is not with the bondholder—it is with the note-holder. It affects the bondholder only as it affects all other creditors. The bondholder is no more a creditor of the United States than the note-holder. We have always complied with our promises to the bondholder but never to the note-holder. We promise to pay the note on demand, but don't pay it at all, and refuse even to take it for our bonds except at a discount. This is the key to all our financial discredit. If we will pay our notes, or make them equal to other money, all the trouble about the bonds and high prices disappears. Do we refuse to pay the notes because we can't pay them? Not at all. We could pay them easily with the gold in the Treasury, or redeem the amount of them, so that the rest would be equivalent to gold. Why, then, don't we do it? The answer is, that to do it abruptly would so contract the currency as to interfere with the vast business operations of the country. It will compel the debtor class to pay their debts in a different medium or money than the debt was contracted in. It would suddenly reduce the nominal value, but not the real value, of all commodities. Prices would fall from one dollar to seventy cents. Now, everybody admits that we must come to this some time; but all shrink from the inevitable distress of the change. Now, what we want is to gradually bring up the value of our notes to par with gold, and, if possible, without too great contraction of the currency, or too abrupt a change of prices.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Another difficulty occurs. Gold is the money of the world. It measures all values, except domestic values in the United States. All our foreign commerce is in gold. We collect duties in gold, and pay our interest in gold; and yet a contract for gold cannot be enforced in our courts. It is banished by the law, hoarded in our vaults, and yet it is the king of all prices. Now the real king should be enthroned again. Contracts, when made in gold should be enforced in gold. Our people should become familiar with the jingle of gold, so that when our paper money becomes equal to gold the transition will not be abrupt. Now, these three things the Senate Committee on Finance sought to effect by what is called the Funding Bill. We provided for the reduction of the rate of interest by the voluntary exchange of bonds bearing interest at five, four and a half and four per cent., according to the time for which they run, and made the terms so that we were confident the exchange would be made without raising the legal question as to the payment in greenbacks. We provided that the United States notes might be converted into bonds, and thus advanced in value by being made equal to the bonds, and to rise with them to the par in gold. We provided that people might deal in gold as well as in greenbacks, at their pleasure. All these changes are very important, and effect vast interests, but, I feel sure, are wise, and will soon be adopted. There can be no reason why people are not allowed to deal in gold as well as in wheat or corn. There is no honor or honesty for the United States when it owes a man a note due on demand, and can't pay it in money, to refuse to give in exchange its note on interest. A private person who would do it would be called a rogue or a bankrupt. There is no reason why the United States may not now, when at peace, borrow money at as low a rate as Russia or France. But the Funding Bill had a troublesome voyage, was mutilated in both houses, and finally landed in the pocket of ANDY JOHNSON. But I have no more doubt that every provision of the original bill be the law of the land, than I have of the election of Gen. GRANT—about as certain as any future event can be—and that the Republican Party will reduce the interest of the public debt to less than $100,000,000, in strict compliance with the public faith. When proper financial measures shall be adopted a revenue of $300,000,000 will not only meet all current expenditures and pay the interest of the public debt, and pensions and bounties, but will rapidly pay off the principal of the debt, leaving as the inheritance of the next generation, a country magnificent in its proportions, free in all its institutions, and without a stain of dishonor on its public faith.

OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The question then remains, how can this sum, or a sufficient sum, be collected from the people in the fairest way, in just proportions, and with the least expense and burden. This leads me to a very brief statement of our system of taxation, and that statement, though brief, I trust will be satisfactory. Every session of Congress since the war, it has been within its power to throw off taxes, and in doing it the chief inquiry was what taxes bore most heavily upon the people, and they were repealed. We have thus thrown off internal taxes which yielded us annually $167,269,000, besides greatly simplifying the mode of collection. We have repealed all taxes on food, on clothing, and on all the necessaries of life; also, all taxes on all agricultural productions, including cotton and live stock, upon every thing produced by the farmer; also, all taxes on all manufactures necessary for life, comfort or business—indeed, on all manufactures except spirits and tobacco. We carried the general desire to repeal taxes so far that many feared that we had not left enough for revenue. Let us see what remains. The duties or taxes levied on imported goods have not been reduced for obvious reasons. This is the most productive, the most certain, and the most collected form of taxes. Most articles imported are articles of luxury consumed mainly by the rich. The exceptions are tea, coffee and sugar; but their consumption is so fairly distributed, according to the means of the consumer, and the tax is not severely felt. The heavy duties on foreign goods operate as a protection to our domestic industry, and have tended to the general prosperity of the country for establishing factories, furnaces, mines and workshops, all over the country. For one, I think it would be unwise to lower the duty on articles we can manufacture, until our work-shops are so well established as to compete with other countries. These duties on imported goods yield us, annually, $165,000,000 in gold, or enough to pay the interest of the public debt and all the pensions to our soldiers, their widows and orphans; and enough, if annually applied, to redeem every dollar of the principal of the debt in thirty years. To this purpose the customs duties are now pledged by law, and I hope for a policy that will continue to levy from customs alone a sum amply sufficient to accomplish these purposes. That will settle in the right way the question of protection to American industry. Of internal taxes it will only be necessary to level enough to pay ordinary expenses, and the fact that every dollar appropriated must be met by internal taxes, will check all tendencies to extravagance. The taxes on spirits and tobacco ought to have yielded a sum ample to pay all the ordinary expenses of the Government; but it was found to be utterly impossible to collect these taxes at the old rates. These two items yielded one year about $55,000,000, but the frauds organized by the whisky ring were so open, palpable, and scandalous, that we were compelled, in order to destroy their power of corruption, to reduce the taxes on these articles. I yielded to this reduction with extreme reluctance, and only after I was satisfied that a lower rate would yield a large revenue. The estimated yield on these two articles under the new law is $100,000,000. I think this estimate high until, under GRANT's administration, we will be able to root out all the corrupt officials who have fastened themselves on this branch of the public service. These taxes and the duties on imports will then be enough to meet the expenses of the Government.

INTERNAL TAXES.

But at present it was deemed best to retain a number of internal taxes, none of which operate injuriously upon labor or reach the mass of the people, but all of which fall either upon the acquired property or upon the wealthier people. My friend, Mr. THURMAN, has a very different idea. He made this statement in a recent speech: "We have in this country the most inexorable system of taxation in the world. It follows a man into every nook and corner of his business. If his wife has made a pound of butter, it is put down on his income list. If some old grandmother has plucked the feathers from an aged and forlorn goose, the feathers and the poor old goose must be taxed to support the Government. These inquisitorial tax-gatherers have raked this country from centre to circumference, to find every particle of property that can be taxed." How ridiculous this appears to every intelligent man. Wife will not have to pay income tax on her butter unless it pays her over $1,000 a year clear of all expenses, and then she is not an object of pity. Grandmother will not be troubled about her feathers unless they yield her over $1,000 a year, and then she will be more patriotic than Mr. THURMAN. The income tax on all incomes over $1,000 is the fairest tax on the list, and from this source we receive $36,000,000. Of this tax, last year Ohio paid $1,549,328, by 19,618 persons, out of a population of near 3,000,000. The National banks pay to the United States, as taxes, $10,000, besides paying an equal amount to the States. We levy a tax on certain employments, commonly known as a license tax, which yields us $20,000,000. We levy a stamp tax, mostly on commercial paper, and nearly all of which is paid in the cities, and this yields us $17,000,000. We levy a tax on railroads and other corporations, which yields us $7,000,000, and other miscellaneous taxes, such as billiard-tables, gold and silver plate, carriages, &c., which yields us $5,500,000. These taxes will yield us this year $95,000,000, and all or nearly all of them may be repealed as the extraordinary expenditure growing out of the war diminishes.

NOTHING TO HOPE FOR FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is for you to say whether the Democratic Party is likely to improve upon this system of taxation and finance. Will they devise a system of taxes, yielding so large a sum, that will fall more lightly and equally upon the people than we have done? Will they devise a cheaper system? The entire actual expenses of collecting $263,349,261 of internal revenue, last year, was $7,712,089, or only 2.92 per cent.—less than three per cent. This is a less percentage of cost than for collecting the customs, or for collecting the city or local taxes of any city, State or county in the Union. Is it likely the Democratic Party will reduce your expenditures, or manage more wisely your public debt? On the contrary, when the rebels, by their agency, are restored to their old power, infinite demands will be made on the Government, and with certain success. There will be property destroyed during the war, cotton seized and sold for the United States, pensions to rebel soldiers, and claims without number, supported by those who will have controlling political power. We have a sample of Seymour Democratic economy in the City of New-York, the most extravagant and corrupt Government in the world, where thieves and robbers pursue their avocations in open day with the baton and uniform of authority on their persons. I will not pursue this matter further. The Republican Party of this country is composed of the great mass of the farmers, the professional, mechanical and laboring men of the Northern States. They will not have to go to the Democratic Party, constituted as it is, to learn lessons of honor, honesty or economy. In the future, as in the past, we will be able, under the prudent advice of Gen. GRANT, to meet new questions as they arise, and decide them so as to promote the honor and welfare of the whole country.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

And now, fellow-citizens, I need scarcely, in conclusion, point you to the admirable ticket given us by the Chicago Convention. Gen. GRANT was not nominated merely by a party, but because his nomination was demanded by the eternal fitness of things. His remarkable military career, commencing under discouragement, was pursued with steadiness as inflexible as fate—with confidence as sure as a Christian's hope—and closed with a triumph as complete as that of WASHINGTON. Surely, such services are deserving of recognition by a free people; and the peculiar qualities of his mind admirably fit him for the duties of President now. He is reticent, and will embarrass us by no foolish speeches. He is firm, as BUCKNER, BRAGG, LEE and President JOHNSON found out. He is generous, and will do as much to heal the asperities of the war as any man ought to do. His election will secure us peace, safety and order. And he is supported on the ticket by a gentleman whom I have known for twenty years—with whom I have lived under the same roof for several years, and whose character, qualities and habits I can speak of with personal knowledge; and I can only say what everybody says of him, that SHUYLER COLFAX is a man of the purest character, of fine abilities, and has all those traits which could induce you to trust him as a friend and representative.

Let us rally to the support of this ticket, with the same spirit with which our soldiers followed Gen. GRANT during the war, and we will bear our country to triumph and to peace.

Gen. Grant in Dubuque.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Aug. 19.

The man whose name is a familiar household word, not only in the country but in every land where pure worth, intrinsic merit and patriotism is appreciated, the man who led our armies on to victory and struck terror into the hosts of rebeldom, the man whose proud destiny it is to take possession of the White House on the 4th of March next, Gen. U. S. GRANT, arrived in the city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took quarters at the Julien House. Very quietly, very unobtrusively, in a manner characteristic of the man, the General stole into the city. There was no pomp or military pageant, no imposing processions, no firing of cannon, no waving of flags, no speech-making, no red tape or circumlocution by committees. Gen. GRANT discarded them all. He merely wished to enter Dubuque in the character of a private citizen, have a social chat with his friends and acquaintances, indulge in a good hand-shake, and then retire without fuss or parade. Finding that a general committee of citizens were making preparations to meet him at Galena and escort him with carriages from Dunleith over the river, the General resolved to nip the affair in the bud by a flank movement, and accordingly, in company with Gen. DENT and a few parties from this city who had been let into the secret, he took a freight train and arrived in Dunleith just in time to meet the Committee, who supposed, in the innocence of their hearts, that the General was twenty miles away. It was a complete surprise, but none the less welcome. Puffing his inevitable cigar, the General took his seat in an omnibus, the rest of the party followed suit, and in far less time than we have been writing it the General was the welcome guest of mine host of the Julien.

In the evening a general reception came off in the main parlors, commencing at 7 o'clock. The General came in and took his position near the centre of the room, was introduced to his visitors, one by one, and grasped them cordially by the hand. Of course, the utmost desire was manifested to get a glimpse of the greatest military chieftain of the age, and we will venture to say that nearly every man, woman and child in Dubuque improved the opportunity. All were alike welcome—broadcloth and homespun, the satin and calico gown, the man of ease and the man of toil, courted and enjoyed the same favors. If the General could be accused of impartiality, it was in favor of those men who had risked their lives and fortunes in the Union army. A large number of soldiers called upon him last evening, and the General often inquired the name of their regiment and term of service. One stalwart fellow shook him cordially by the hand and passed on, remarking: "That's the same old GRANT. He looks just as he did at Fort Donelson, when he informed old BUCKNER that no terms but those of unconditional surrender would be accepted, and that he proposed to move immediately upon his works."

In answer to repeated calls, Gen. GRANT consented to make a few remarks, and stepping around to the piazza on the south side of the building, addressed his hearers as follows:

"MY FRIENDS: I am very glad to see you and thank you for your kindness. Dubuque being near my old residence, I have a number of friends here whom I desire to see. I have come among you for no political purpose, and do not design to make you any speech; nor do I desire that any speeches should be made on my account. I thank you all, and wish you good evening."

At the conclusion of the General's remarks he was greeted with three rousing cheers. Beside our own citizens who called upon Gen. GRANT last evening, a large number were present from many of the interior towns. All expressed themselves highly satisfied with his appearance, and will return to their homes with an unfaltering determination to vote for him in November next. About 9 o'clock in the evening the Germania Band favored the General with a beautiful serenade, which was courteously acknowledged, when, with cheer upon cheer for Gen. GRANT, the vast crowd dispersed.

The New Suffrage Movement in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

The gentleman who is engaged in trying to create a public opinion in favor of extending the right to vote to young men between the ages of 18 and 21 years, is meeting with good success in our city. He claims that a good part of our armies which served during the civil war was composed of this class, and in view of this fact, and because they are liable to be called upon to perform military duty and are taxed in some States, he thinks they should be enfranchised. His views and those of several prominent gentlemen will be given in Faneuil Hall on the evening of Sept. 22. It is proposed to make this a national movement, and it is to be agitated immediately in other large cities in the United States. As most of the young men will undoubtedly take a right view of things and vote with the Union Party, the idea may not be a bad one.

The Situation in Arkansas.

The following letter, received by Senator YATES, of Illinois, was written by Prof. JAMES A. BUTLER, a minister of the Christian denomination:

IN MY STUDY, NINE MILES OF
HELENA, Ark., Aug. 7, 1868.

DEAR AND HONORED SIR: Your kind favor reached me the day of my arrival from my arduous yet pleasant duties in the Legislature, which organized on the 2d of April, and took recess on the 23d of July until the 23d of November. We had in that body a large number of educated, working "carpet-sackers." We passed 119 laws—registration, militia, education, homestead, carrier laws—that darkeys, for their money, on public carriages, should have full meed of justice, &c. Our school system is a collation and compilation of the school laws of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, &c. I think it complete. Our carpet members are strong auxiliaries on the school subject. We were in session over one hundred days. The ebony brethren say, "That Gen. GRANT aided in their emancipation, and now, in turn, they will help to roll up his logs. GRANT and COLFAX will be elected beyond a peradventure. The nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR is a farce—an insult to a progressive age. The canvass has opened here. The traitor, T. C. HINDMAN, is canvassing in favor of treason, and boldly enumerates his opposition to the colored man's right to the ballot, Gen. POWEL CLAYTON, our Governor, is as firm as the base of Alpine mountains, and is the right man in the right place. Our Legislature is composed of true men. We have revolutionized the offices of the State, and put in office true men. Some of our colored men hold high civil positions. MASON, of our State Senate, (colored,) graduated at Oberlin, and studied the French three years in Paris. He was born a slave in Chicot County, Arkansas. The best orator in the Lower House is one of my colleagues, Hon. W. C. GRAY, (colored.) We have seven colored members in the Legislature. They deport themselves with marked prudence. There is an orphan asylum for darkeys within six hundred yards of my house, numbering one hundred pupils, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. CLARK, of Indiana, Friends or Quakers (the best of people.) Hon. JULIAN and Mrs. CLARK were schoolmates. We have three colored schools in Helena and five at Little Rock. We will ask Congress for a donation of land for the building and endowing of a female college; as also a normal school. I pray you, dear Sir, to aid us in this petition. If the Government would (and it might without loss) give us the arsenal grounds at Little Rock, we could start a normal school at once. Crops and health here are good. The railroad spirit is running high here. The general resources of our State are unsurpassed.

Your true friend, JAMES A. BUTLER.

The Public Debt—The Democratic Threats—Remarks of Ex-Gov. Stanton, of West Virginia.

At the Republican meeting in Wheeling, W. Va., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON, of that city, being called upon for a speech, said:

I wish to state one or two plain propositions about the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. Every man understands perfectly that when a Government borrows money, and gives its bond, it creates the relation of debtor and creditor between the borrower and lender, and that the same principles of common honesty that regulate dealings between two individuals regulate the rights of the borrower and of the lender, although one be a Government. The Government of the United States has borrowed money and given its bonds. The question is, in what shall the bonds be paid? You say in "greenbacks." What is a greenback? A promise to pay. That is, you propose now, when your creditor comes to you, to say: "Certainly I am ready to pay my bond." "What will you pay it in?" "I will give you a new note." "Well, what will you pay the note in? When that comes due will you give me another note? What is it ultimately to be paid in?" Now, if this Government owes $2,000,000,000 of bonds and redeems them with $2,000,000,000 of greenbacks, will it owe any less? It will have given $2,000,000,000 of new notes for precisely the same amount of other notes. And how are the new notes to be paid? I do not see that you have reduced your debt any. You have delayed the day of payment, that is all. "Oh, but," says the party, "we will get rid of the interest." Now, will that do among honest men? I have Capt. McCLURE's note for $1,000, bearing interest at six per cent. He comes to me and says: "I want to pay you. I will give you a new note payable in twenty years, without interest." Now, if he has power to compel me to take it and does compel me, is not he a scoundrel? [Applause.] If you propose to redeem your greenbacks by the accumulated and surplus products of the country, you may be able to redeem them at the end of twenty years, and in the meantime you pay no interest. The result is that you propose to the public creditor, instead of paying his bonds in money, you will pay him by giving him a new note, payable at the end of twenty years. Now, what is a note for $100 worth, payable in twenty years without interest? It is worth precisely that sum which, in twenty years at compound interest, will amount to $100, and that is about $25. Then, if I understand it, the proposition is that you will redeem these bonds by giving practically $25 for a $100 bond and compelling the creditor to take it. Now, between man and man, and between Government and its creditors, is that honest? When these gentlemen talk to you about paying these bonds in greenbacks they stop just there. It never occurs to them that greenbacks have to be paid some day—that they are mere Government credits, and that substituting them for bonds is merely changing the form of debt, and not changing the amount of it at all, unless you intend repudiating a portion of the debt, to wit, the interest. For I take it, if I give my bond payable with interest, it is just as much repudiation to repudiate the interest as to repudiate the principal. It is partial repudiation, and on long obligations much the largest portion, for the interest on a note running at six per cent. is equal to the principal every sixteen and a fraction years.

THE NEW REBELLION.

There is, beyond all question, a contemplation on the part of the Democracy of the South, that is participated in here, that if they are defeated in this election, we are to have a little more blood letting. I want to call your attention to one or two propositions in this connection. You can have no peace, no order, no protection to persons and property, unless you have a Government that has power to decide all controverted questions, and where all the people are bound to abide by its decisions. There will, in every Government and in every country, be constantly arising controverted questions about which the people will differ. It is therefore a matter of imperative and overruling necessity that there should be some tribunal provided by the Constitution and laws of the country who shall settle these controversies and in whose decision the whole country shall be content to acquiesce, to maintain and support it. The Constitution of the United States provides for the mode of casting the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for counting it and declaring the result. It is an absolute necessity, if you do not intend that this Government shall be a mere Mexican affair and degenerate into sheer anarchy, if you do not intend that all Presidential elections shall be simply a resort to brute force—that the whole people shall submit to whatever is declared to be the result of that election by the tribunal created by the laws and the Constitution for declaring that result. What do these gentlemen say? I had a conversation yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, a Democrat, and he says this: That "if Congress, in declaring the result, rejects votes that ought to be counted, the people will not submit to the Congressional declaration of the result." That is the theory upon which the new rebellion is to be raised. Their theory is, you know, that the States of Texas, Mississippi and Virginia must be counted in determining the result of the election. I suppose, also, that holding the Reconstruction laws to be "void," they hold that the negro vote in all the rebel States shall be rejected and the white vote alone counted. And if, taking their count—counting the votes of the unrestored States and rejecting the negro vote of those restored—they can assert the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, then they will rebel against the Congressional declaration of the result. Now, I have simply to say this: These States, not yet restored to their relations to the General Government, had destroyed their Governments by this rebellion. No man questions it. Congress is the only tribunal known to the Constitution that has power to determine when and upon what terms those Governments shall be restored to the Union. Suppose you differ with Congress on the subject, and have come to the conclusion that they ought to be restored on terms altogether different from those Congress has prescribed. Yet by the Constitution the power of determining that question is vested in Congress; and you and I, differing in opinion as we may, are bound as good citizens to submit to the decision of Congress whenever it is declared. Congress has declared what States, in having conformed to the terms entitling them to return to the Union, are entitled to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. You say you differ with Congress about that, and upon that difference you propose to get up a rebellion. Then you say, too, that Congress has no power to prescribe negro suffrage in those reconstructed States. That is a question that must again be decided by the proper constituted authorities of the country—Congress and the courts of the United States. And that question being once settled it is the duty of all good citizens to abide by it. Allow me to say that if any man is deluding himself with the idea that the decision of the constituted tribunals of this country can be disregarded at the close of this Presidential election and a successful rebellion grow out of it, he is laboring under a very great delusion, and if he suffers it to carry him into open treason, he will run great peril of ascertaining what the penalty for treason is. And allow me to say further, that in my deliberate judgment, the great reason why we have so much trouble with this question of reconstruction is that this gigantic and wicked rebellion has been brought to a close without any hanging. If you had hanged ten leading rebels at the close of the rebellion, we should to-day have had profound peace and order from the Rio Grande to the Potomac. And if Providence, in His wisdom, intends that this lesson shall be taught and there shall be a fresh outbreak of the rebellion, I tell you it will not be ended without some hanging that will be a warning to future generations.

PERSONAL.—Senator Ross returned to his home in this city on Wednesday evening. At Leavenworth, the city papers say, he was warmly received and cordially treated while in that city. The Senator received many calls from his old friends yesterday, and will remain in town several days before taking a little tour through the western part of the State.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Aug. 14.*

Seymour as a Statesman.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the New-York *World* of Aug. 15, I found it strongly intimating that SEYMOUR was actually a statesman, and GRANT a civil nonentity.

Now it may not be proper for a good Republican to pay attention to such lame twaddle, yet it cannot but excite one's contemptuous indignation that our Democratic public should be afflicted or amused with such stuff.

The encomium of a statesman for HORATIO SEYMOUR the Democrat, the white man! Does he not rather merit the title of demagogue and the encomium of a politician of the foulest stripe? Surely this would be a kindly desert for such a "hero," who, when the nation most needed his coöperation, when the battle was at its height and the struggle most bloody and uncertain, would have pulled down the American flag before the stars and *bars*, and have withdrawn our soldiery before rebel hordes, had he been able! Have Americans forgotten this? Will they honor HORATIO SEYMOUR as an American statesman, or as fit to be President of the United States? Is he not too well known? Let his Gubernatorial career be fairly judged. Let even his statesmanlike capacities be fully measured. Are we not forced to declare that there is not material or character enough in him to command the respect of Old BUCHANAN's ghost or that of any traitor. SEYMOUR is as wise as a serpent (*i. e.* copperhead) and as harmless as an orphan asylum burner. Mr. SEYMOUR a statesman! What irony! He is neither general or statesman. Why should the *World* make itself ridiculous by giving honor to whom it is not due?

SEYMOUR ranks in statesmanship, in genius, in roguery, in perfidy with VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, MORRISEY and COX. If this is the case, how can he be better than a demagogue or a "civil nonentity?"

A READER OF BOTH SIDES.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The State Central Committee of the Michigan Boys in Blue have issued an address to their comrades, concluding as follows: "Peace must be made secure by your votes. With your old heroic leader—Gen. GRANT—sustained by your old commanders, SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SHERIDAN, and all the grand roll of illustrious chiefs under whom you have served, followed by the great host of Boys in Blue, and by the loyal people of the Republic, a crushing victory at the ballot-box in November will compel the unconditional surrender of the plotters of fresh revolution, and insure a lasting and prosperous peace to the Republic, founded upon the enduring principles of justice, right and freedom. Will you protect the country you have saved? Let us, then, rally once more under the old flag, around our old leader, and drive the vaunting rebel hosts and their Northern allies from their works. Victory for us, and peace for the whole country, are sure if you do your duty with your ballot in November."

The Democrats of Kenduskeag Village, Me., were preparing to raise a Seymour and Blair flag a day or two ago, but their work was abruptly interrupted, as the Bangor *Whig* says, in the following manner: "The proprietor of the McLure House—a good Republican—out of courtesy, had consented to have one end of the line attached to the chimney of his house, and arrangements were making for the same. This coming to the knowledge of the young lady acting as housekeeper, she promptly informed the landlord that if such a thing were permitted, she should leave for home in the next stage. She had lost two brothers fighting for the Union, and couldn't give countenance to those who would destroy what she had sacrificed so much to gain. The other girls of the house gave the same notice. The landlord could not afford to lose his help."

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* says: "JOHN HALL, Esq., of Mason County, President of the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia in 1861, has, we have good authority for saying, experienced a thorough conversion since he attended the New-York Convention in the capacity of a delegate. We do not hear that Mr. HALL has openly declared for GRANT and COLFAX. That would be rather too much to expect so soon after his return from the Democratic Convention, but he gives the Republican State and Congressional ticket his hearty support and the benefit of his extensive influence."

A St. Louis telegram reports that measures are being taken there to protect Radical speakers and meetings from the insults and disturbances which they have lately been subjected to. It has not been decided whether organizations for self-protection will be formed, or whether the matter will be left for the Police to manage, or whether the Governor will be called upon for a militia force, but one thing is declared to be certain, that Democratic rowdies will have to behave themselves better than they have done, or they will be severely punished.

A committee, appointed by the recent Missouri Democratic State Convention for that purpose, has issued an address to the Democrats of that State on the subject of registration. They recommend that every person, of lawful age, should take the oath prescribed by the State Constitution, whether he be disfranchised or not, and treat the law on that matter as null and void. The drift of the address is to induce every Democrat in the State to get registered, no matter how much he may stretch or outrage his conscience by taking the necessary oath.

Among the recent changes from Democracy to Republicanism is that of Col. J. J. GUPPEY, of Wisconsin. In 1862, Col. GUPPEY was a Democratic candidate for Congress. Last year, he was prominently named as Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He now supports the Grant and Colfax ticket, and repudiates SEYMOUR and BLAIR, claiming that no consistent patriot and War Democrat can support a platform which threatens another civil war, or a candidate who opposed the war for the Union.

One Col. JOHN W. SHARP was Chairman of a Seymour and Blair meeting in Salem, N. C., on the 11th inst., and in his speech, as we learn from the correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, "reviewed the military career of GRANT, and proved beyond contradiction, that he had achieved nothing—that his acts were blunders and his successes purely accidental, not the result of superior generalship or strategy."

The Republican Conferees of the Pennsylvania Twenty-third Congressional District, met from day to day and balloted two hundred and eleven times. On the two hundred and twelfth ballot the names of Hon. THOS. WILLIAMS, the present incumbent, and E. McJUNKIN, Esq., were withdrawn, and DARWIN PHELPS, Esq., of Kittanning, Armstrong County, was unanimously nominated as the candidate.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE is at his residence in Buffalo, engaged mainly in the management of his private affairs. The *Courier* of that city says that while the Ex-President declines to write letters for publication, to address public assemblages, or take any active part in the Presidential campaign as a partisan, he is a positive Anti-Radical and a firm supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

It is said that the tide of political sentiment in Kansas is setting in strongly toward Ex-Gov. CARNEY for Governor, and Gov. CRAWFORD is becoming a formidable competitor of SIDNEY CLARKE for Congress. J. S. KALLOCH and Judge THATCHER are also in the field, and have many friends.

Capt. JOSEPH TUCKER, of Lenox, who served in the army and lost a limb, and has since been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, both House and Senate, is to be brought forward by the soldiers as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket.

Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, in a recent letter says: "I never was a Secessionist, and only fought during the war at the command of my native State, and to resist a policy of coercion and consolidation worse and more ruinous by far than secession."

Hon. OLIVER AMES, of North Easton, Mass., President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is talked of as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He is a brother of OAKES AMES.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is to speak in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday next, 25th inst., on his return from Maine.

The new Republican organization, the Tanners, is very successful in the West. In Ohio nearly 4,000 voters are already enrolled.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BILL AND JOE.

From the Atlantic for September.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by,—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew,—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in peoples' eyes,
With H O N. and L L. D.
In big brave letters fair to see,—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the Judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray,—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means,"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!—

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes,—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go,—
How vain it seems, this empty show!—
Till all at once his pulses thrill;—
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

NO. 07,482.

From Cassell's Magazine.

I.

It was not on a first impulse, but after due reflection, that I, George Dunning, articled clerk in the office of Messrs. Bustler and Clark, solicitors, decided on retaining the bank-note which I had found behind my desk.

My first impulse, I need hardly say, was to carry it to one of the firm, with an explanation of the way in which I had discovered it. For the money was certainly not mine; and I hope I was a sufficiently honest man, if a poor one, to scout the idea of keeping what did not belong to me. So, as I say, my first thought was to carry it to one of my chiefs the earliest thing next morning, and to relate how, moving my desk in a search after a favorite pen which had slipped behind it and the wall, I had come upon this Bank of England note amid the dust and scraps there accumulated.

But second thoughts brought doubt, and perhaps a grain of selfishness. Suppose, I argued to myself, (the rest of the clerks were gone for the night; I had the office to myself, and plenty of leisure for reflection,) suppose this money does not belong to Bustler and Clark more than to myself? They have only tenanted this office for about two years, and the note is dusty enough to have lain between the desk and wall for eight or ten years. Then Bustler and Clark took the furniture as it stands, on moving in. It is possible the note may have lain there all the time. If they had lost it, I should surely have heard something of it. All things considered, I may have a right to keep the money without forfeiting my claim to be considered an honest fellow; at all events, I shall acquire that right if I convince myself that the note never belonged to Bustler and Clark.

Thinking it out thus, I again scrutinized the valuable scrap of tissue paper in my hand. Upon first finding it, I had thought it was some such trash as Tom, our office boy, was accustomed to purchase in the street. Tom was forever buying cheap penknives which would not cut; cheap cast-iron cannons which burst with the first discharge. And a favorite bargain of Tom's was to spend a penny in a curious assortment of useless articles, including four brass rings, a sham breastpin, a counterfeit sovereign, a printed puzzle, a couple of ballads, and a note for five pounds on the "Bank of Elegance." Therefore I thought my treasure trove might be one of Tom's precious Bank of Elegance notes.

Yet it was no sham paper money, mine; but a veritable promise to pay, signed on behalf of the Government and Company of the National establishment. Number 07,482; and for five hundred pounds.

Trembling with the hope of so sudden an accession to fortune—more wealth than I had ever owned at once—and with the fear of losing it as suddenly, I reopened the safe which it was my duty to lock at night, and took out the bill-book. Herein I knew the numbers of all bank-notes were entered which passed through the hands of the firm. If number 07,482 had ever belonged to Bustler & Clark during the last five years, I should find a record of it in a special portion of the bill-book apportioned to Bank of England notes. I ran my eye down the money columns, looking out for five hundred pounds. A chill sense of disappointment struck me as I came upon the entry opposite a date of some eighteen months back. Number 07,482 had passed through the hands of Bustler and Clark. Moreover it stood recorded as having been paid away to William Wylde; and there was a marginal note attached: "See letter of instruction from Theophilus Langbrace, Esquire," with number and date quoted.

Here was a mystery at the outset. Number 07,482 had been paid to William Wylde eighteen months ago, and yet I held it in my hand. I hunted up the letter of instruction referred to, among the tied-up correspondence of a couple of years back. The entry was correct. I found the letter of Theophilus Langbrace, one of the firm's clients, authorising Messrs. Bustler and Clark to pay William Wylde the sum of five hundred pounds "in discharge of all claims" on Theophilus Langbrace, and further requiring Messrs. Bustler and Clark to obtain Wylde's receipt in full for the amount.

I remembered Wylde now. A shabby actor, who filled secondary parts at a transpontine theatre, and who frequented a tavern at which our office boy Tom was too often seen. It was in Tom's presence that I had met Wylde, in whom I saw little to admire or even to tolerate. A boastful, truculent man he seemed at the best, much given to gin and an inordinate estimation of his own abilities, which were more patent to himself than to the manager. He had married, as I learnt from Tom on the first introduction, above his station; in fact, it was said that his wife had been a lady, the daughter of our client Theophilus Langbrace. How Wylde's vulgar manner and loud assertiveness had fascinated her was a mystery which the poor lady would never answer now, for she was dead. It had been an ill-assorted union; and Wylde, who had received some assistance from his father-in-law during his wife's lifetime, fell into worse ways after her death, and grew more drunken, more dissipated and more arrogant.

This, then, was the person for whom the note for five hundred pounds had evidently been intended, and who appeared in our books as having received No. 07,482. That he had never come into possession of his due, the obvious gift of his father-in-law, was proved by the note in my possession. The mystery was not to be cleared up that night, it was certain; so I determined to wait till next day and question old Graham.

II.

Old Graham was a clerk in the employment of Bustler & Clark, a fellow-worker of mine, with whom we younger fellows held little communion. He was a shy, little, broken down, prematurely old man, whose retiring habits and general timorousness left nothing in common between him and the rest, and who made few acquaintances. The younger men spoke of old Graham with a half pitying, half contemptuous tone, as one whose ways of life did not consort with the ardent spirits who enjoyed existence on eighty pounds a year. I believe I understood the old man best of all my colleagues. We were good friends, for beneath that shy and shambling exterior he possessed a kind heart, and he had a treasure in his home of which the rollicking young bloods at Bustler & Clark's never dreamt. I alone could estimate that treasure. I alone was a welcome guest in the modest ground floor at Kennington, and knew how much beauty and gentle worth were represented in Kate Graham. My intimacy with her father had taught me this, and the knowledge soon brought a warmer feeling. Seeing how dear she was to him, I had come to hope for a time when I should supplant him in her care and love. I knew that I was welcome in the household (it consisted but of himself and her,) and I left the rest to time and constancy. As matters stood, I was too poor to marry, until the discovery of the five hundred pound note wakened a hope which I determined should only be realised according to the dictates of strict honesty.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the discovery, old Graham appeared at his desk, punctual as Saint Paul's. I entered into a careless conversation, and at last broached the subject of the payment to Wylde.

"You have been in the office a long time, Mr. Graham," I said; "do you happen to remember a man who used to come about here named, if I remember right, Wylde—William Wylde?"

He turned a cadaverous color, and his fingers wandered aimlessly to his scanty grey hair.

"What—what do you know about Wylde?" he asked in his timid manner.

"I? Oh, very little. I know he is an actor, that's all. He used to get money paid him on behalf of one of our clients, did he not?" I answered carelessly.

"I—I don't know; it is not my department. I don't pay money. I never heard of him," said Graham nervously.

"No, I suppose not. Perhaps Mr. Murdon will know," I replied.

Mr. Murdon was our cashier. The old man grew more agitated than before.

"You had better not ask him," he returned hastily. "Mr. Murdon does not like to be troubled with such—with these aimless questions. What business is it of yours?"

"Oh, none; I merely asked. Then he did get the money?" I pursued pointedly.

"Yes, yes, of course—at least, I don't know; I never heard of him; it is not my department. Go to your desk."

It was evident he did know, but would not tell. Under his nervous shambling manner that fact was apparent. Equally apparent was it that nothing could be got out of him further than what he had unconsciously disclosed. I bothered him no more, but went on with my daily work, and toward evening, when the office was closing I approached him again.

"Are you going strait home, Mr. Graham?" I asked.

"Yes, George, yes; I am going home."

"If you have no objection, I will walk that way with you."

"Certainly; I—I shall be glad. Of course, George. Come with me by all means."

We walked toward old Graham's house at Kensington, discoursing on different topics. I was careful not to alarm him with too hasty a reference to the subject of the morning, for I knew his nature, and how liable he was to take fright, and how reticent he could be if sharply questioned. Besides, I did not care to offend him. The regard of his daughter was too valuable for that.

She met us at the door, with a kiss for her father and a warm smile for me. What a bright-eyed, glad-hearted, round little divinity she was! With such a light in my home I would not have envied old Bustler himself, with a wife in May Fair of many pounds avoirdupois, and three stately daughters who might have sat sentries at the Horse Guards. And when she brought us into a trimly-ordered parlor, which her taste had rendered attractive beyond the landlady's rosiest dreams of luxury, and presided over a pleasant arrangement of cups and saucers and watercresses, a very Hebe of the tea-board, I thought wistfully of Wylde's banknote in my pocket, and of all the comforts it could purchase to lay at my darling's feet.

After tea her father left us for a moment together. It was an opportunity not to be lost, if I would learn whether she knew anything of what was evidently within old Graham's knowledge, and what he would not disclose.

I drew my chair close to hers. "Kate," I began, "I want to ask you something in confidence."

She moved back hastily. "I am afraid, George, we mustn't have any confidences—at least, if they are very particular."

"Why, Kate, dear?" I asked in some astonishment. "What do you mean?"

"Oh, don't call me that," she cried in a distressed way; "there must be no more of that between you and me."

"But Kate! Are we not good friends?"

"Oh, yes, yes; but friends only. Don't look unhappy; I didn't mean to wound you; but indeed, indeed you must be guarded, for your own sake and mine, in the feeling with which you regard me."

"Guarded! Good heavens, why?"

"Because," answered Kate with a sob which she strove hard to stifle, "because I am going to be married."

In the suddenness with which the blow fell upon me I did not notice that the door had opened, and that a tall, sallow-faced man stood contemplating us. A harsh sneering voice woke me from my misery.

"It is well that you have made the announcement to our young friend here," said the new-comer sarcastically; "it is well that he and all such interlopers should know they are trespassing upon private preserves when they make free with my property."

I started up in undisguised trepidation. "*Your* property, Mr. Murdon!" I cried. "Do you mean to say that *you* are going to—that you have the right to say this?"

I had never liked our sallow-faced cashier; at that moment I positively hated him. He was a tall, corpulent man of five-and-thirty, with a yellow skin and yellow whiskers, which would not grow on his cheeks, but wandered aimlessly down his long neck, and ended somewhere out of sight. He had an execrable taste in dress, for he wore pale yellow shirt-collars which matched villanously with his hair and face, and a green scarf. His short coatee and baggy trousers hung from, rather than clothed, his ungainly stoutness. He had a halt when he walked. His features might have been handsome but for a sneer which always played on them when he spoke, and a look of unhappiness which sat on them when he was silent. Evidently an ill-natured man, whose temper tormented himself as much as it annoyed others.

"I don't know about the right, my young friend," said Mr. Murdon grimly; "but I have the power, which is quite sufficient for your book. Tell this fellow the same, Kate, and let him go."

She was too deeply agitated to confirm his insolent words as I looked at her with a heavy heart. The cashier swung himself into a chair, and admired the big check pattern on his legs.

"Well," he asked suddenly, "why don't you go?"

"I don't recognize your right, Sir, to demand it. You are not yet the master in this house. If Miss Graham here wishes——"

"No, no, George," she cried tearfully; and added, in an under-tone, "Don't leave me with him."

She did not love him then. There was some chilly comfort in that. I smiled and sat down.

"Egad, if you don't make a clearing, I'll let you see whether I'm master or not," exclaimed Murdon, his evil face darkening. At that moment old Graham reentered the room.

"Oh, you're here at last, are you?" cried Murdon. "What do you mean by letting a parcel of puppies overrun the house, and poison the ear of your daughter, eh?"

The nervous old man trembled. "I didn't—didn't mean—you know George Dunning, sir?"

"Know George Dunning!" Murdon answered with a sneer. "Yes, I do know George Dunning. I know he is not an associate I shall choose for my wife."

The coarseness of his manner, even more than the insolence of his words, stung Kate in the midst of her agitation.

"I am not your wife yet, Mr. Murdon," she exclaimed, "and never will be if this tone continues. You are harsh, cruel, impertinent; you have not the right to treat me so, and I won't be so treated! Don't speak to me, father; I would do anything for you—make any sacrifice, but I cannot forego self-respect. When he looks and talks thus, I despise him!"

Her magnificent scorn lighted up her face with a beauty I had never seen before. The big bully before her was cowed for a moment, and then rose from his chair in suppressed rage.

"Oh, very good," he said between his teeth; "I'll leave you to entertain your friends here with your fine tragedy airs. As for you, Mr. Graham," turning to the trembling old man, "we can settle this matter between us quietly. You know where to find me. My lodgings are in Wylde-street, No. 7,482. The same as before; *I never move.*"

The words, spoken with significant emphasis, struck us like a knell. On me they fell with startling effect, coming after the discovery of the last night. What could they mean? Before I could recover he was gone.

"Oh, Kate, Kate, Kate," cried her father. "you have ruined me! Oh, deary, deary me! What have you done? How could you?" And he shambled out after Murdon, in manifest trepidation.

I heard him overtake the cashier in the passage, and I distinguished Murdon's angry voice. I turned to Kate, who was pale and weeping.

"Kate, what does all this signify? Why are you going to marry that man? What does he mean by his reference to Wylde and seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two?"

"Hush, hush, George—never say those words. Oh, listen! are they quarreling?"

I stole to the door and listened. They were speaking under their voices, but their excitement made some of the words audible. I heard the old man murmur, "As heaven bears witness above us, I never stole the money."

"I know nothing about that," replied the cashier's scoffing voice. "I only know it never reached its destination, and I know the worth of the receipt I hold."

"And you swear to give it me back?"

"On the day when you fulfill your part of the bargain."

I closed the door softly and returned to Kate.

"Tell me one thing, Kate. This Wylde—this money——"

"If you love me, George," she cried in terror, "never speak of Wylde or of money. You do not know the danger you might bring down on my father's head and mine."

"Well, I will not speak of it," I answered calmly; "but tell me something else. You do not love the man who has left us?"

"Love him!"

"And yet you are about to marry him?"

"I must. I cannot help myself. You do not know."

"Kate—dearest Kate! If this danger were removed; if this man's spite—for it is spite which animates him, not love—were nullified; if he could work neither you nor your father any harm; would you, could you be brought to love somebody else?"

She sobbed but did not reply. I took her yielding hand in mine; I kissed away her tears; and her father, returning, found us thus, and broke into a passionate exclamation.

She glided to his side, hung over him, smoothed his grey hair, and murmured she would do anything in the world for his sake. Father and daughter wept together. It was no scene for an on-looker, and without a farewell I stole out into the night air to cool my brain and to think.

III.

The sharp evening air and a brisk walk homeward stimulated reflection; and I began to go over the scene I had just witnessed, and to decide upon my next action. Events had conspired to elucidate the mystery of No. 07,482, but much remained yet unrevealed. That Wylde had never received the note or any equivalent for it, was pretty certain from the first. That old Graham was cognizant of some fraud which had kept Wylde out of the money—and perhaps had originated the fraud—was evident from his manner, and from the hold which Murdon possessed over him. The riddle that remained was, to what extent was Graham implicated? He had not stolen the money, for it lay in my pocket. He could not have hidden it in a place where it was so likely to be found and to betray him. Then, again, Murdon had spoken of a receipt, which old Graham had seemed anxious to regain, and the delivery of which was to be made contingent on Murdon's marrying Kate. That receipt was evidently irregular, and its irregularity in some fashion compromised the old clerk. So long as it remained in Murdon's possession, the cashier held an engine by which he could force the feeble old man into compliance with his wishes.

The next question was, how I could exonerate Graham and release Kate? By disclosing the manner in which I had found the bank note, Graham would be cleared of the suspicion of roberry, which suspicion, however, was known only to the cashier. An *exposé* would certainly not benefit Graham with the firm, who were ignorant of any irregularity, and believed the money paid. And my handing over the money would not clear the difficulty of the receipt: it would, on the contrary, provoke an investigation which might be awkward for Graham, if, as I was forced to imagine, he had forged the receipt. Truly the obstacle in this direction was hard to surmount. Walking briskly and thinking deeply, I came upon a dingy public-house, which I remembered as the haunt of Wylde, the place where I had seen him in company with Tom. I determined to satisfy myself fully on a point upon which I felt morally convinced already—namely, that Wylde had never received the money intended for him by Theophilus Langbrace, Esquire, our client. With this view I entered the Four-in-Hand, by which name the house of call for actors was known.

Making my way into the bar-parlor, I recognized through a haze of tobacco-smoke my roystering friend Tom, engaged in what he was wont to term cultivating the Muses—in other words, keeping up a smoking and drinking intercourse with half a dozen very shady "utility" actors.

That ardent young gentleman hailed me boisterously. "Hallo, George, my pippin! Come to see life, eh? Sit down and have a spider."

Declining the entomological beverage referred to, I contented myself with ordering a less elaborate liquid, and asked Tom if he had seen his friend Wylde.

"What, Guglielmo?" answered Tom. "He'll be here presently; he's on in the second piece to-night as a Gory Ruffian. He gets murdered in the fourth act and will probably drop in then."

In about an hour's time he appeared, not so drunk as usual, for the night was comparatively early—hardly 11 o'clock. He had only taken sufficient to produce the first of many stages of intoxication through which that accomplished artist was nightly wont to pass. In his first stage he was jubilant and loquacious.

On recognising us, Mr. William Wylde struck a dignified attitude, and burst into quotation, after the manner of his tribe. Eyeing me sternly, and then lifting his eyebrows up to his hair, he asked dramatically—

"Came you from Padua, from Bellario?"

"From both, my lord; Bellario greets your grace," answered that imp Tom, readily.

Mr. Wylde smiled loftily, and closed his eyes. "Which?" he inquired, "which is the merchant here, and which the Jew?"

I modestly replied that for myself I inclined to mercantile pursuits in preference. Mr. Wylde waved his hand.

"Then must the Jew be merciful." Whereupon he took a seat and ordered refreshments.

It is unnecessary to relate by what degrees Mr. Wylde attained his ulterior condition of intoxication, how he passed from the jubilant to the noisy stage, thence to the desponding stage, thence to the fiercely morose stage. Suffice it to say that I kept him well supplied with his favorite refreshment, and we grew confidential.

"I'll tell you what, my boy," said Mr. Wylde, when he had reached the depths of melancholy, "if ever you think of embracing our profession, think well. Think twice. It's a sickening life. Genius may starve in it. Gin—gin—I mean genius, is not patronized as it should be. Look at me. What keeps me down? I've had experience enough; I know my business; there's not another man in the company that can beat me at versatility. I've played Jeremy Diddler, Romeo and Long Tom Coffin in one bill. I'm not a fool. What, then, keeps me back? I'll tell you. It's combinations. It's professional jealousy. It's cliques. That's what it is, my boy."

"Yet you have done well in your time," I urged. "For example, you married well?"

Mr. Wylde shook his head mournfully.

"I married, Sir, a lady of family. She was not clever, but I waived that. She brightened my home for a spell; but she is gone. After life's fitful fever she sleeps well."

"And your wife's family"——

"My wife's family, Sir," broke out Wylde wrathfully, "are not to be mentioned by friends of mine. A set of curmudgeons—an ungrateful brood. Why, they are base, common, and popular."

"Did they never recognize your abilities?"

"Never. A set of arrogant, stuck-up, conceited—— But there. Pah!"

"It's said," I remarked, confidentially—"it's said in legal circles (you know how rumors get about among us lawyers) that after your wife's death her father came down with something solid."

"It's a lie, then," returned Mr. Wylde, concisely.

"Did you ever get a remittance from him—about a year, or a year and a half ago?"

"Remittance, egad! I'd like to see the old screw come down with a postage-stamp. It wasn't for the want of asking, though. By Jupiter, I tried all I knew, but the old flint was not to be come over."

"Then the rumor about your getting five hundred pounds was false?"

"False as ——"

"I thought so," was my reply; "I never gave it any credence myself. Good night, Wylde. I think you've been badly used; but never mind, your peculiar talents will find their due yet."

The eminent gentleman had a further stage which I did not wish to await—that of blasphemy. I bade him farewell, and went my way thoroughly convinced of what I had guessed all along, that he had never received the money's worth of No. 07,482.

Next morning I wrote an urgent letter to Kate, praying her to meet me in a quiet city-square at 1 o'clock, telling her briefly that I had a way by which I could probably benefit her father and herself, and on which I wished to confer with her. This letter I dispatched by hand. In the office I took no notice of either Murdon or Graham, but went about my duties quietly. On their parts they were equally reserved, and nothing of importance transpired until dinner time. Then I slipped out and went to the place of rendezvous to meet Kate.

I found her waiting for me, troubled but possessed. We took a turn round the square, and I besought her, in as few and forcible words as I could command, to tell me the story of her father's implication with the bank note business, and the extent to which he was committed to Murdon. I told her that I had the means of freeing him from any pecuniary liability under which he had fallen; but, before putting into operation the means at my command, I must know how he stood, and what was the danger threatening him. I urged that my love for her gave me the right to ask this, and that the same love was the guarantee that I would only use the knowledge for her father's good.

After some hesitation, and exacting many promises, she told me with such reluctance as was natural to a pure and loving girl forced to acknowledge a father's guilt. The story dated eighteen months back from the day on which the letter of instruction had arrived from Theophilus Langbrace, Esquire, authorizing Messrs. Bustler and Clark to pay Wylde five hundred pounds. On that day it was a national festivity, and the office was to be closed early. Murdon, the cashier, wishing to get away for a private engagement, had handed a bank-note for five hundred pounds to the oldest clerk, Graham, with a memorandum of Wylde's address, and directions to pay the money to him personally, and obtain his receipt for it on a printed form which the firm kept for payments generally; the words being added in writing, "in discharge of all claims." This bank-note had lain on Graham's desk until the clerks were preparing to leave the office. The old clerk had just recovered from a nervous attack to which he was subject, and which, as Kate said, was wont to impair his memory. The bustle of preparing for the half holiday, superadded to the feebleness of his mental powers, consequent on this illness, had caused him utterly to forget his commission. The bank-note had been tossed aside, and had apparently fallen into the waste paper basket close to his desk. At 3 o'clock the gas was turned off, (there had been a dense fog all day in the city, necessitating lights,) and the clerks emerged in high spirits at their release, Graham accompanying the rest. On the stairs one of them asked for a light for his pipe; but nobody had matches. Old Graham good-naturedly volunteered to go back and get a bit of paper, so that the clerk could light his pipe at a gas-burner on the staircase lower down; and making his way back into the office, he found in the yellow obscurity the waste-paper basket, and twisted into a pipe-light the first bit of tissue-paper that came to hand. The clerk lit his pipe, and playfully thrust the extinguished bit of paper into Graham's face. The old clerk received it in his hand, unconsciously retained it, walked a few yards homeward still holding it, and then, wondering what he was carrying, opened out the folds. To his dismay, he found in the charred fragment of tissue-paper a corner of the bank-note which he now remembered he ought to have paid away to William Wylde!

The shock of the discovery paralyzed him, and when sense returned he saw himself in imagination a ruined man, discharged from his situation, if not prosecuted by his employers, and turned, with his daughter Kate, into the streets for the trifle of rent he owed. He had always been a nervous man, a moral coward; and his fear of consequences made him blindly accept the one dangerous loop-hole of escape offered to him. He had not the courage to confess his negligence and throw himself on the mercy of the firm; he took a fatal step, and from carelessness passed into crime. After much bewildered cogitation with himself, (for Kate knew nothing of his misfortune till long after,) he decided upon pretending to have paid the money to William Wylde, and producing a fictitious receipt from that worthy.

But forgery belongs to the fine arts, and old Graham was a sad blunderer, being only a novice in the accomplishment. Perhaps it was this inexperience which betrayed him—perhaps Murdon discovered the true state of the case from subsequent applications for money made by Wylde. At all events, the wretched old man was soon found out, and the cashier's sharp questioning wrung the truth out of him. The knowledge Murdon kept for his own use. Affecting to discredit the story of the accidental discovery of the note, he persisted in regarding Graham as a thief as well as a forger. Thus playing on his terror and misery, and intensifying the self-reproaches of the old clerk with the cruelest sarcasm, he brought him into a state of abjectness, which left the miserable man an easy prey in his hands. Then Murdon struck a keen and bitter bargain. He would keep the defalcation a secret from the firm on one condition. The condition was the possession of Kate.

How soon the bargain was ratified by the unhappy girl herself, I had to supply out of my own knowledge, for here her story broke down in utter grief; but I knew her gentle, winning ways, her absorbing love for her father, and her self-sacrifice on all occasions where he was concerned. I could understand the sharpness of the struggle before she yielded. Not until her father had told her how fully he was compromised did she consent to part with her own happiness in order to save him from a felon's doom. Then she gave up all hope in a fair future, and accepted the man she hated, her father's enemy and tyrant, as her promised husband.

Here her pitiful tale ended. How was I to comfort her? I could not tell her that the note was not destroyed, as her father thought; that I held it, though by what means it had escaped or what had been burnt in its place I failed to guess. For though the money itself was safe, the receipt yet remained in Murdon's hands, and any attempt at an éclaircissement would only bring down detection on her father's head. I could only murmur some commonplaces of sympathy and consolation, assure her that I hoped yet to foil Murdon, and reestablish her father's peace of mind. And so I left her.

That evening I again sought out Wylde, and found him at his usual haunt, and in his usual state. Diplomatically, and with much circumlocution, I worked the conversation round to the subject of money, and my gentleman's claims upon his father-in-law. Mr. Wylde's present mood was less violent than ordinary, but more bitterly despondent.

"What's the use of trusting to that old buffer?" he asked dejectedly. "I was once led to believe he would come down with a round sum if I applied to his lawyers. I went, and saw a yellow-faced scoundrel—a loathsome hound with a paunch. He threatened to set the bailiffs on me if I came again. He knew where to have me, the menial. I never troubled his degraded sight again."

"When was that?"

"That was—— Let me see. Thirteen months ago on the 1st of this month. Hah, no matter. He knew my weak point, a malison be on his caitiff soul. I was in difficulties at that time: I am in difficulties now. If you had half-a-crown upon you——"

"I have much more than half-a-crown upon me, and you shall have it if you will give me an acknowledgment," I returned.

"I'll give you," said Mr. Wylde, gracefully, "my solemn I O U on any sum above a sovereign. A gentleman's I O U, I presume, is as sacred as his bond."

"Exactly so. But I must have a receipt in full."

"You may have, Mr. Dunning, my acceptance, if you like, at three, six, or nine months, presupposing that the sum is at least a fiver."

The magnificent air of probity with which he delivered his conditions tickled me.

"Supposing I could accommodate you with ten fivers," I answered, "would you antedate the receipt?"

"I would do anything, Sir, honorable and accommodating. I would give you a mortgage on my personal or freehold property, or a lien on my next half-year's salary, whichever you like. But what do you mean?"

Before replying, I called for more refreshment, and helped him copiously, yet judiciously.

"Look here, Wylde," I said, "I have a reason in this, of course—a motive. I want to prove to certain parties, who shall be nameless, that my income a couple of years ago amounted to a certain sum—call it *x* in algebra, an unknown quantity. Now if I get a receipt from you for an advance, dating about eighteen months back, I have documentary evidence which I can exhibit, and prove my position at that time. Do you see?"

"I see," chuckled Wylde. "Like the arrears of unpaid income tax, only more valuable, being a gentleman's *bonâ fide* receipt. Sly dog!"

"The money you shall have down—now. Will you give me an antedated receipt?"

"What's the sum?"

"Five hundred pounds."

Mr. Wylde upset his glass. "Bring forth the bond," he cried heroically. "I'll sign if it were dated five hundred years back."

I produced the receipt, previously prepared on one of the firm's loose forms, and the bank-note number 07,482. The latter Mr. Wylde eyed suspiciously, questioning its genuineness. But upon my showing him that the receipt was merely for this note, with the number specified, and that unless the note were good the acknowledgment would be valueless, he abated his distrust, merely remarking that he should never believe his luck until he had "cashed the flimsy."

But he affixed his signature without further protest. And on my expressing a desire to have the names of a couple of witnesses to the document, Mr. Wylde, relieved at the demand as corroborative of the genuineness of the note, summoned the landlord and waiter, who added their names with cheerful alacrity, pleased at being called on to witness so tremendous a transaction.

"And now," said Mr. Wylde, when it was concluded, "I shall quit an ungrateful country, and seek to plant the standard of art in the far West. When I have acquired the colossal fortune which awaits the true artist in that more enterprising clime, I shall punctually discharge this debt, Mr. Dunning, which I persist in regarding as a mere temporary obligation."

IV.

The possession of the true receipt was an important step gained; the next and more difficult one was to obtain and destroy the forged acknowledgment. Toward that attainment I now directed my energies.

I knew it could be concealed in no drawer or desk accessible to the firm; it was too valuable to be allowed to slip out of Murdon's private keeping. It was likely enough kept under lock and key in his own desk. Watching my opportunity, I abstracted his bunch of keys one day when he was engaged in the private room of the firm, having left them in one of his drawers. There was no time then to rummage in his desk, but I rapidly took an impression of all his keys—only five in number—in wax, which I had kept prepared for that purpose. The mould I took to a locksmith, the son of my landlady, a man on whom I could rely. Trumping up some story about a fellow clerk whose honesty I suspected, and whose drawers I wished to search, I got him to make me a set of keys according to the pattern. The locksmith was not a man burdened with conscientious scruples; besides, he knew me well enough not to discredit my motives in ordering the job. He made the keys readily and deftly. Armed with these, one evening, when the clerks were gone, I opened the cashier's desk, and subjected its contents to a thorough examination.

Not a paper, not a memorandum could I find having reference to the Wylde business; not a document relating to Number 07,482. There were only two out of the five keys which fitted locks in the office—one the desk, another a private drawer. The others apparently belonged to drawers or chests at Murdon's private residence; and there, in all probability, the receipt lay.

The next day I sent an excuse for non-attendance at the office, pleading illness, and set about elaborately counterfeiting the handwriting of Murdon, authorizing his landlady to allow me to visit his rooms for the purpose of finding a deed which he had left at home. This forged letter procured me a ready admission into his rooms, the landlady contenting herself with suffering me to go up stairs unaccompanied. The coast was clear, for Murdon was down at the office, and I had all the morning and afternoon before me. I left no corner or crevice unexplored. I ransacked his clothes, books and papers. I turned every pocket inside out, I peered behind the mirror on the mantelpiece, emptied his dressing-case, tobacco-box, peered even into the cruet-stand, prodded the stuffing of the chairs and sofa, and turned up the corners of the carpet. All to no purpose. My search brought to light other keys, which sufficed to open every closed receptacle in the place. But not a vestige of the receipt or clue to its hiding-place could be found. After a long and fruitless search, I turned away with a heavy heart, convinced that if he still held the receipt, it must be carried about his person, or else lodged in some distant keeping which I saw no possibility of reaching.

Disappointed and dejected, I turned my steps toward Kennington, hoping to gain strength of heart and acuteness of invention from a sight of the beloved face. For Kate's gentle and reliant nature ever stimulated and fortified me—taught me endurance, taught me to hope against hope. I found her alone. Though she read in my countenance that I had no good news to bring as yet, her patient, uncomplaining voice nerved me as of old, and I regained confidence. After all, fortune had befriended us generously; for much was already done toward clearing her father's name. I did not despair of accomplishing all in time. But time. There was the rub. Would time be accorded us?

As if in answer to the inquiry, her father's knock was heard, and Kate, looking out of the window, saw that he was accompanied by Murdon. Her terror rose.

"Oh, go, go!" she cried excitedly; "there will be a scene if he meets you here again. He is so violent, and then he has my father in his power, and father's health is so shattered. Not for your own sake, but for mine, do, pray, avoid him."

Unable to resist her entreaty, I slipped into an adjoining room, and as they ascended the stairs and entered the sitting-room, I passed down. Murdon's top-coat, an ill-fitting wrap-rascal which descended to his ankles, was hanging in the hall. He had divested himself of his overcoat, purporting to pass the evening at that house.

There was a lost hope that I might find the receipt in one of the pockets. Quick as thought, I passed my hand into the pocket in the breast of the coat, and found a bulky pocket-book. It was full of old letters. But there was an inner receptacle.

Victory! The receipt, with William Wylde's counterfeited signature in a shaky, ill-disguised hand! A poor, blundering attempt at forgery, this, which would not have taken in a charity-boy. I stifled the cry of triumph which rose to my lips, pocketed the forged receipt, substituted the veritable one, and returned the pocket-book to the wrap-rascal. Then I calmly remounted the stairs, and entered Graham's sitting-room.

Murdon was lolling on the sofa as I entered, and looked up with his supercilious, insolent stare. "Hallo," Mister Skulk," he began, "I thought you were ill in bed; but it seems, you're not too ill to poke your nose into places where you are not wanted."

Not noticing him directly, I turned to Kate with a look which she understood—a look which caused her face to brighten. Taking her hand as if to say good evening, I whispered, "Your father is safe; back me up." She smiled and I turned to the old man.

"Mr. Graham," I asked, "why do you suffer this underbred person about your house?"

The old clerk started, flushed, and began to stammer. "That, George—dear me!—why that is Mr. Murdon—and——"

"He is the worst-conditioned cur on the face of the earth," I answered deliberately. "He is a compound of insolence and falsehood; a tyrant without the power which he affects; a bully, but an innocuous bully, and no companion for you or your daughter. That's what Murdon is, Mr. Graham."

He started from the sofa with an oath. "If you approach me," I cried, stopping him, "I'll knock you down."

I knew him then for a coward, for he stopped short in the blow which he had meditated, and turned green and yellow. He was a bigger and older man than I, but he held back and ground his teeth as I heaped insult on insult upon him, in my bitterness and my triumph.

"You don't know what you are doing, you braggart young fool," he at length muttered, livid with rage. "You are ruining your precious friends here."

"You lie," I retorted; "there is nothing you can do which can harm a hair of their heads."

"Isn't there?" he cried. "I can send this old man to penal servitude; I can beggar his daughter; and I will."

"An empty threat—a bragging boast as mendacious as all you ever say."

He shook a trembling finger at the old man, whose state of terror I cannot hope to describe. "He is a forger," hissed Murdon. "A thief and forger."

"Pooh," I returned. "What has he forged? Why do you waste words? Where are your proofs?"

"I'll show you what he has forged, if that's any satisfaction, my young champion, and the proofs shall be laid to-morrow before other eyes than yours." And he strode vindictively out of the room.

In a moment he returned with his pocket-book. I was holding the hand of Kate, who stood calm and confident by my side. The old man had sunk into a chair, and was wringing his hands. "There," cried Murdon, opening the book with a trembling hand, "if you must know your friend's handiwork, look at it, but keep your fingers off."

"Look at it yourself before you boast," I answered. "Are the names of the witnesses forged too?"

In an instant his face fell as he glanced at the receipt. He knew that he was discomfited, and turned from yellow to white. The paper shook in his grasp, and with a bitter curse he would have flung it into the fire; but I had seized him, and wrenched the receipt from his clutch with a blow which paralyzed his right arm.

"Drop that," I remarked. "No felony. That receipt is not yours, but Bustler & Clark's, and to-morrow I restore it to their keeping, and advise them to take better care of it."

He turned to the door with a cry of baffled rage.

"To-morrow," he shrieked, I "will have you kicked out of the office." And shaking his clenched fist he departed.

But he did not keep his word. A fortnight afterward he himself left, suddenly and on compulsion. It was rumored that the firm had discovered him in a course of defalcation, for long pursued with impunity. This is what the clerks whispered, but Bustler & Clark said nothing.

Six months afterward Kate and I were married. Some weeks previously I had proposed to leave Bustler & Clark also, for I had no further need of employment. The decease of a relative, some time since dead in Australia, had left old Graham a comfortable annuity, and Kate even better endowed. She laid her fortune at my feet, and besought me to take it with herself. But Bustler & Clark would not hear of my going, and I ultimately purchased an interest in the firm, which is now known as Bustler, Clark & Dunning.

Whether Murdon had obtained an inkling of the fortune in store for Kate—it had for some time gone begging until the legatees were traced—I never learned. At all events we heard no more of him, and believed he had left England.

When our honeymoon was over I one day questioned old Graham as to the piece of paper he had actually destroyed under the belief that it was the bank-note. He answered that he had never parted with the remnant, and I could see it if I chose. When he brought it, I examined it closely. Only a charred corner remained.

"Why, this," I exclaimed, "is no Bank of England note; there is no watermark—and see, what letters are those?"

A light broke upon me. It was the residue of one of those confounded Bank of Elegance notes which Tom had been so fond of buying, and in its destruction it had fatally resembled No. 07,482.

A CHILD TO A ROSE.

From "Poems written for a Child."

White Rose, are you tired
Of staying in one place?
Do you ever wish to see
The wild-flowers face to face?
Do you know the woodbines,
And the big, brown-crested reeds
Do you wonder how they live
So friendly with the weeds?
Have you any work to do
When you've finish'd growing?
Shall you teach your little buds
Pretty ways of blowing?

Do you ever go to sleep?
Once I woke by night
And look'd out of the window,
And there you stood, moon-white—
Moon-white in a mist of darkness,
With never a word to say;
But you seem'd to move a little,
And then I ran away.
I should have felt no wonder
After I hid my head,
If I had found you standing
Moon-white beside my bed.

White Rose, do you love me?
I only wish you'd say.
I would work hard to please you
If I but knew the way.
It seems so hard to be loving,
And not a sign to see
But the silence and the sweetness
For all as well as me.
I think you nearly perfect,
In spite of all your scorns;
But, White Rose, if I were you,
I *wouldn't* have those thorns!

COPIES OF GREAT PAINTINGS.—A short time ago I chanced to be in the parlor of a wealthy gentleman who prided himself on being a connoisseur in art (sinecure, he said; but perhaps this was a slip of the tongue.) His parlor walls were covered with large pictures, in gorgeous gilt frames, betokening a soul above expense. He liked to have his pictures show off well, he said, and you wouldn't catch him putting a thousand dollar painting into a twenty-five dollar frame. On examining the collection I was amused to find that, with the exception of the family portraits and two indifferent landscapes by an American artist, all the pictures were copies after "old masters." There was RUBEN'S "Descent from the Cross," one of TENIER'S old Dutch women, RAPHAEL'S "Madonna in the Chair," a marine view after CLAUDE, a landscape after RUYSDAEL, &c., &c. The owner knew them to be copies. He preferred copies of celebrated paintings to modern originals, because it is always safe to admire and praise what all the world praises as admirable. It had never occurred to him, and I did not disturb his felicity by suggesting it, that his poor copies (done in the picture manufactories of Antwerp at ten to twenty francs apiece) were not in every respect as good as their originals. He had seen both, and the only difference he knew was to the advantage of the bright, fresh-looking canvases he brought home. His delight in them was something wonderful to contemplate. I had not the heart to break the fascinating charm and show him what worthless bits of glass he was admiring as real diamonds. Yet I could not repress a feeling of regret that he should thus throw away money that might have done its share toward encouraging the development of American art.

As it is, his money is idly squandered. There is not a picture in his house worth a quarter of the price paid for its frame. And, in general, money paid for copies is thrown away. Really good copies of great pictures are among the rarest things in art. I have examined hundreds of copies, and have never yet found one worth a fig when placed beside the original. The collection I have just referred to bears no more resemblance to the originals than a squad of washerwomen does to a group of Naiads. A fair copy may please one who has never seen anything better; but show him the original, and if he has taste and culture he will never again admire the copy.

But it may be said that the majority of Americans can never see the originals, and it may be thought that even a faint impression of their beauty, obtained through copies, may be better than none. But the difficulty is that from copies one receives not merely faint impressions, but entirely false ones; for there never has and never can be a worthy copy of a masterpiece. What makes a painting a "masterpiece" but the inspired soul of the master visible in the work of his hands? All great works have arisen in "thought's interior sphere." What EMERSON says of MICHAEL ANGELO is true of all great artists:

> "He wrought in sad sincerity;
> Himself from God he could not free."

And further on in the same true and beautiful poem:

> The passive Master lent his hand
> To the vast soul that o'er him planned.

The execution of a great design is also inspired, like the conception, and is, therefore, inimitable. It is doubtful whether RAPHAEL himself could have copied one of his great pictures; and if he could not, could an inferior artist? The copyist looks at a painting, sees what he can, from the outside, and copies what he sees with such skill and fidelity as he may possess; but the master painted the vision that had flashed upon the "inward eye," illuminated by the light that was never on sea or land. Every line, every touch of color, was placed on the canvas in obedience to the impulse of inspiration. How can all this be imitated? It cannot be.

It is true that some pictures can be copied with a greater amount of truthfulness than others; but only the meanest and most commonplace can be copied with entire fidelity. A circus clown can mimic the squealing of a pig to perfection, but not the warble of a skylark. The pots and pans and cabbage-heads of a Dutch painter can be reproduced with servile accuracy, but not the Madonnas of RAPHAEL.

And yet no pictures are more frequently copied than RAPHAEL'S Madonnas. How absurd, when we think of it! RAPHAEL was the Evangelist of "our Lady," and drew and painted by the inspiration of God. He alone among artists has painted the true Mary, in her twofold character of mother and saint. CORREGGIO'S Madonna, in the Dresden Gallery, is, indeed, a most beautiful picture, unexcelled for grace and poetic feeling; but it makes the impression of a scene in fairy land. It is romantic and poetic, not religious. Yet this is among the best of the few representations of the Madonna that deserve to be named in the same breath with RAPHAEL'S. Even MICHAEL ANGELO never painted a true Mary. His Madonnas look like Amazons. He lacked the tenderness and refinement of heart that enabled RAPHAEL to look into the very soul of the "Queen of Heaven" and of women; and as for the crowd of Madonnas to be found in every European galleries, they are generally pretty women with nothing of Mary but the name. These might be copied without injustice to the originals; but our copyists despise small game, and the more impossible it is to copy a picture, the greater their eagerness to show how badly they can fail at it. There are in this country many copies of the Madonna di San Sisto (painted mainly from engravings), which no one should look at who wants to keep his perceptions of the original untainted. When I stood for the first time in the presence of this glorious creation, I first realized to the full, the impotence, the utter worthlessness of art at second hand. I shrink from setting down in words the impression it made on me, lest I should be accused of uncritical enthusiasm; but from that time I have felt that to look for an instant at a copy of this divine painting would be like backsliding from Christianity to idolatry.—*Galaxy for September.*

ROMAN DISHES.—In the next course let us suppose that strange dish, the very refinement of luxury, which was served to ULPIAN, the "Dish of Roses," which feasted the eyes, nose and stomach, and at the same time appealed strongly to the imagination. It was thus made, and we confide it as a secret to the French cooks of the United Kingdom: Take a wheelbarrow full of rose leaves, and pound in a mortar; add to them the brains of two pigs, and a dozen thrushes, boiled and mixed with chopped yolk of egg, oil, vinegar, pepper and wine; mix and pour these ingredients together, then stew them slowly and steadily, until the perfume is developed. 'We say stew, but it may be boil, for the obscure Greek writer from whence we quote disdained to enter into minute practical details.—"*Leaves from the Mahogany Tree,*" in *All the Year Round.*

ILL-USED WORDS.—*Get.*—There is hardly another word to the use of which the foregoing remarks will so well apply as they do the verb *get*, which, one of the most willing and serviceable of our vocal servants, is one of the most ill-used and imposed upon—which is indeed made a servant of all work, even by those who have the greatest retinue of words at their command. Leaving out of view the ignorant, the coarse and the careless, men who ought to speak the best English, and who generally do so, use the word get—the radical, essential and inexpugnable meaning of which is the attainment of possession by voluntary exertion—to express the ideas of possessing, of receiving, of suffering, and even of doing. In all these cases the word is misused. A man gets riches, gets a wife, gets children, gets well, (after falling sick,) and, figuratively, gets him to bed, gets up, gets to his journey's end—in brief, gets anything he wants and successfully strives for. But we constantly hear educated people speak of getting crazy, of getting a fever, and even of getting a flea on one. A man hastening to the train will say that he is afraid of getting left, and tell you afterward that he did or did not get left—meaning that he is afraid of being left, and that he was or was not left.

The most common misuse of this word, however, is to express simple possession. It is said of a man that he has got this, that, or the other thing, or that he has not got it; what is meant being simply that he has it, or has it not—the use of the word *got* being not only wrong, but needless. If we mean to say that a man is substantially wealthy, our meaning is completely expressed by saying he has a large estate, or he has a handsome property. We do not express that fact a whit better by saying he has got a large estate; we only pervert a word which, in that case, is at least entirely needless, and is probably somewhat more than needless. For it is quite correct to say, in the very same words, that by such and such a business or manœuvre the man has got a large estate. Possession is completely expressed by *have*; *get* expresses attainment by exertion. Therefore there is no better English than, Come, let us get home, but to say of a vagrant that he has got no home is bad. So we read, "Foxes have holes; birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head"—not have got holes, have got nests, hath not got where to lay his head. The phrase, He got the property through his mother or by his wife, is common, but is incorrect. An estate inherited is not gotten. The correct expression is, That property came to him through his mother, or by his wife. This word has a very wide range, but the boundaries which it cannot rightfully pass are very clearly defined.

There is among some persons not uneducated or without intelligence a doubt about the past participle of *got—gotten*, which produces a disinclination to its use. I am asked, for instance, whether *gotten*, like *proven*, belongs to the list of "words that are not words." Certainly not. *Prove* is what the grammars call a regular verb; that is, it forms its tenses upon the prevailing system of English verbal conjugation, which makes the perfect tense in *ed*. It is in this respect like *love*, the example of regular verbal conjugation given in most grammars; and one might as well say that Mary *loven* John as that John's love for Mary was not *proven*. But *get* is, in the words of the grammars, an irregular verb; that is, it forms its preterite and its past participle by a real inflection of the present indicative; thus—*get, gat, gotten*. The number of these irregular verbs, having what is well called a strong preterite, is large in our language, of which they are a very fine and characteristic feature, and one that we should solicitously preserve with all their original, native traits unchanged. They are all pure English, and, if I remember rightly, all monosyllables. Such are *do, did, done; begin, began, begun; write, wrote, written; eat, ate, eaten; drink, drank, drunken; shake, shook, shaken; break, brake, broken; fall, fell, fallen; speak, spake, spoken; bid, bade, bidden; sit, sat, sitten; get, gat, gotten.* Upon no point of language does the carelessness of intelligent and educated people lead them more frequently into error than upon that of the use of the perfect tense and the past participle of these common English verbs. A dozen pages of this magazine might easily be filled with examples of this confusion, taken from the works of authors of well-deserved eminence.—*Galaxy for September.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF EDMUND KEAN.—KEAN, in the Provinces, played everything from *Richard* to *Three-Fingered Jack* and *Harlequin*, sometimes two of the three parts we have named on the same night. Tragedy, comedy, opera and farce, all came alike to him. When in the Waterford company he acted *Douglas* in HANNAH MOORE'S tragedy of "Percy" for his benefit, and afterward the *Monkey* in "Perouse." COLLY GRATTAN, who was present, has told us in the new *Monthly Magazine* that in the last-named character he showed agility scarcely surpassed by MAZURIER or GOUFFE, and touches of deep tragedy in the monkey's death scene which made the whole audience shed tears. When he enacted *Young Norval* in HOME'S "Douglas," at Belfast, with Mrs. SIDDONS, she was equally astonished and pleased at the ability he displayed. After the play she came to him, and patting him graciously on the head said, "You played well, Sir, very well. It's a pity; but there's too little of you to do anything." Mrs. JORDAN was not so complimentary. When he was to be her *Don Felix* at Exeter she refused flatly to play with such a little bug-a-boo, as she elegantly called him, and said: "Let me have the long fellow with the Dutch name," meaning VANDENHOFF, who was a member of the same company. Going once to fulfill an engagement of two nights at Braintree, in Essex, KEAN walked from Rochester, his usual mode of traveling, and found himself suddenly intercepted by the Thames. He had reached the ferry, but had no obolus with which to propitiate the Charon for a passage across. He determined, therefore, to effect the transit by swimming. Stripping himself without delay, he tied his clothes in his pocket handkerchief, and, seizing the bundle in his teeth, as CÆSAR held up his armor when he crossed the harbor of Alexandria, he reached the opposite shore, but his head sank several times, and when he landed his garments were completely saturated. Time pressed, and he had no resource but to throw himself into his dripping habiliments. Thus he contrived to reach Braintree in time to commence the part of *Rolla*. In the second scene his physical powers gave way, and he fainted on the stage. A fever and ague kept him in bed for a considerable time, and left him as penniless as when he came. Yet even when his fortunes and prospects were at this low ebb, his pride and ambition were unbounded. He refused to act second to Young PETTY, the Roscius, as he was called, and for three days and two nights hid himself in the fields, pasturing on turnips and cabbages, to escape the indignity. In 1813, a very short time before he obtained his London engagement, he walked from Bridgewater to Dorchester, carrying his second son, CHARLES, on his back the greater part of the way, being occasionally relieved of his burden by the good nature of his companions. At Exeter, in 1813, he took *Cato* for his benefit, a character he never attempted in London, and quite out of his line. When he came home his wife asked him how he had played. "Pretty well," was the answer. "I was not JOHN KEMBLE you know." From the beginning he had a consciousness of his own powers, with visions of future eminence. He was heard more than once saying to himself, "Shall I ever go to London?—I shall, and make a hit." When, at last, the opportunity came, he exclaimed, "Let me only stand on the Drury-lane boards, with the footlights before me, and I'll show them what I can do." Most truly did he verify his own prediction. The Exeter benefit mentioned above was under the patronage of Squire BULLER. Yet when Mr. BULLER'S butler came to KEAN'S residence saying, "You'll have a good house, for my master bespeaks the play," the indignant hero vowed he would not sell a ticket. "If the people won't come and see my acting," he declared, "it shall never be said that they patronized me by Squire BULLER'S desire." When he came home after his triumphal debut, on the 26th of January, 1814, he told his wife that as he walked to the theatre he wished he was going to be shot; but when he had spoken a few speeches, and found the audience going with him, he felt encouraged and exalted to such a degree that he could scarcely feel the stage under him. As ULYSSES says of DIOMED, in *Troilus and Cressida*, "that spirit of his in aspiration lifted him from the earth." Never was triumph more brilliant and decisive, more hardly earned, or more thoroughly enjoyed. Alas! that he himself should have subsequently helped to mar and shorten such a wonderful career.—*Itinerant Thespians, in Dublin University.*

THE LAME BOY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The school is out. A merry throng
Bounds o'er the meadows, wild and free,
Like bees that hum their Summer-song.
One follows slowly—lame is he.

High flies the ball; hands, feet are quick.
'Tis caught. How loud the shout of glee!
The poor lame boy, with aspect meek,
Along the bank limps quietly.

"With all the rest you'd gladly roam?"
"Oh, no, Sir," smiling answers he.
"Playmates enough I have at home—
You'll hear them calling after me.

"I have a starling who can speak,
He'll bid me welcome, I can tell.
My linnet's leg is far from weak,
He draws his bucket from the well."

"But when your schooling-time is past,
Some trade you'll have to choose, you'll see."
"I'll cobble shoes, and have a last;
No matter then how lame I be.

"Money I'll get when I grow tall,
And birds I'll buy for company;
While working I shall hear them all,
Nor will my lame leg trouble me."

Now peering from the cottage door
His mother's smiling face I see;
She loves her puny cripple more
Than if his limbs were strong and free.

The linnet sang; the starling came
And welcomed him with voice of glee.
I turn'd away and own'd with shame,
That poor lame boy had tutor'd me.

JOHN OXENFORD.

THE MILTON EPITAPH.

From the London Athenæum.

No. 6 St. James' Terrace, July 29, 1868.

The debate on the Epitaph has come at length to turn mainly on the poetic use of the word Helicon. Helicon is a hill. In the Epitaph it is either a fountain or a stream. A poet who was also a scholar could not have made such a blunder. Milton was a scholar, *ergo*, he could not have written the line—

Make their own tears their Helicon.

This is the case of Mr. Harcourt and others; and those who believe in the Epitaph are bound to meet it fairly.

My answer is, Milton knew very well that Helicon was a range of hills; also that this range of hills contained the springs and streamlets of the Muses; and he used a natural license of the poets of his time in making the one name of the sacred hill stand for the many less musical names of the sacred waters. Whether this is a right use of words is not the question now. I have to deal only with facts, and the facts are all on Milton's side.

In a few words, I shall prove that the poets knew the difference between the mount called Helicon, and the springs and streams called Aganippe and Hippocrene, Olmeius and Permessus; and that they not the less felt themselves free to speak of those springs and streams by the name of Helicon.

I begin with Edmund Spenser. Of course, the man who wrote

Not one Parnassus nor one Helicon

was aware that Helicon was the name of a hill. Yet Spenser also wrote:

Beside the silver springs of Helicon,
Making you music of heart-breaking moan.

Also,

The sacred springs of horse-foot Helicon;

a line in which the word is specifically used for the fountain of Hippocrene.

Michael Drayton addresses the river Aukor as his Helicon:

Fair Arden, thou my Tempe art above,
And thou, sweet Aukor, art my Helicon.

William Browne writes,

—— those who by the mossy bank
Of drizzling Helicon.

Also,

Why flows not Helicon beyond her strands?

Once again,

And hail my bark anew for Helicon.

Hugh Holland writes of the poet Lydgate:

For after Chaucer had he deeply drunk
Of Helicon as few besides have yet.

Richard Barnfield, in the Encomion of Lady Pecunia, says:

Leave Helicon, whose banks so pleasant be.

Thomas Jordan writes in "A Royal Arbor:"

—— Apollo's gone,
For whom my Muse lies drenched in Helicon.

Lastly, I cite Richard Crashaw, the learned Canon of Loretto, who writes in his *Delights of the Muses:*

——angel-imps that swill their throats
In cream of morning Helicon.

Again,

Following those little rills he sinks into a sea of Helicon.

And again,

Whose banks the Muses dwell upon
More than their own Helicon.

And yet again,

——try if I can make
His Lethe be my Helicon.

So far as I am aware, this practice of the poets is constant, and indeed uniform. It is of great importance to bear this in mind.

The use made of the word Helicon in the Epitaph is in accordance with the invariable usage of the best poets.

W. Hepworth Dixon.

VIEWS OF A SKEPTIC.

July 23, 1868.

Milton avoids *junction*—not *collocation*—of Christian and heathen images in his obituary poems. In "Lycidas," the passage which refers to the clerical destination of the hero is completely isolated; so is that about the "Syrian shepherdess" in the epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester. The junctions in the hymn on the Nativity are both appropriate; the heathen gods, as in *Paradise Lost*, are infernal spirits; and the epithet "great Pan," applied to the Infant, is allusion to a well-known early Christian story. There is never any jumble of heathenism and Christianity—never any partnership of action.

In the epitaph, the "relics" were a "pledge" of the return of him whom Heaven had called away. This, reinforced by what is afterward said of the "ashes," in allusion to the Christian resurrection of the *body.* "Meanwhile"—throughout the whole interval—Apollo puts on cypress, and the Muses weep a mountain—not a fountain—of tears. "Helicon," standing alone, might well mean the fountains; but the ladies "make their own tears their Helicon,"

Leaving the two-topped mount divine,
To turn votaries to the shrine.

They abandon the old mountain, and make a new one of tears; leaving it doubtful—which is very unlike Milton's skill of phrase—whether they be votaries, or the mountain a missionary.

In an acknowledged epitaph, Milton says, more correctly:

Here be tears of perfect moan
Wept for thee in Helicon.

Poetical beauty is a matter of taste, not of logic; so when people differ, it is safe to be quite positive. I say, then, that a person who does not feel the Miltonic music of the last couplet, as far above anything in the contested epitaph, may be trusted to make his own poetry with a prose-cutter.

Was it Milton who made the Muses weep blubbering rills before the enshrined ashes of a Christian, from death to resurrection? Was it Milton who made that resurrection, which his theology recognizes as above all effects of second cause the act of God, to the development of "cradled principles" and "seminal forms," residing in ashes which retain a "vital tincture," "calcined ashes" of a "heavenly and earthly mould," matter and quiescent life? Was it Milton who deputed God's office to the "fostering arms" of "sweet Psyche," who was to inspire a fire which was either hybrid *ætific* or dubious—and if genuine, inaccurate—*p(ro)lific*? Was it Milton who ventured Psyche upon this solemn errand, say in the sense of the principle of life, knowing that his readers would take him to mean Mrs. Cupid, and nobody better? Can any such interlacing of things so distinct in the earnest mind of Milton be supported by parallels? Not Euclid's parallels, which never meet, but instances like those of Sacheverell's opponent, which "concur together like parallel lines, meeting in one common centre."

This wretched jumble is to me conclusive: of matters of language, I hold the following to be the strongest. Milton did not (elsewhere) deprave learned words, nor defy grammar. But in the epitaph

The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first *existencies;*
Infant Nature cradled here
In *its* principles *appear.*

Two false plurals, one logical, one grammatical. In logical language—and Milton wrote on logic—there might be *entitates* as many as you please, but no *existentiæ*, to a learned ear. The metaphors are both mythologically and theologically false, in a manner which I take to be unexampled in Milton, whose images have that truth which it is of the essence of poetry that images should tell in a flash. The thread of life is always the chain of events; and never the vital combination; death does not untwist it, but it is cut short by the scissors of a lady named Atropos, whom Milton knew all about. And the resurrection is neither a retwisting of the thread, a living over again of the life, nor a regeneration or new birth. The untwisted threads of the past are deposited in a cradle to be the principles of the nature of a new infant; and this is a foreshadowing of the Christian resurrection! But I will not embark into the fundamental feature on which this question hinges.

Milton was charged with fraudulently inserting Parmela's prayer from Sidney's Arcadia among the prayers left by Charles I., that he might reflect on the King's memory for using "a prayer stolen word for word from the mouth of a heathen woman praying for a heathen god." The evidence was paltry, and Milton was an honest man. Many who agree as I do, with Johnson, Bishop Newton, &c., that Milton made much of what really was nothing in a man's private devotions, will find in the feeling which prompted the exaggeration, some presumption against Milton having fallen, not long before, into something more resembling what he imputed than occurs in his undoubted writings.

Take what passage you like out of what author you like, from Moses to Moses & Son, and there will be some internal evidence against it. But here there is much; and the whole effect is not convincing. The Moor said to the naval officer who showed him an Arabic Testament of English make. How is this! the words are Arabic by themselves, but they do not make Arabic when put together! Many asserted Miltonic parts do not make a Miltonic whole. Feeling, not argument, must settle the matter; but it must be the non-combatant feeling which grows after discussion has fallen asleep. However it may be settled, we shall have Psyche inspiring her ætific or p[ro]lific fire into other fly-leaves, which will bloom and blossom [as they never did] b[efore.]

A. De Morgan.

An Odd Character.—One of the few surviving *attachés* of Lady Hester Stanhope has died at Constantinople—M. Michael Naoum, proprietor and impresario of the Italian Theatre of the same name in Pera. Naoum was of Aleppine descent, and the son of a tobacco dealer. When a boy of fourteen or fifteen he attracted the notice of Lady Hester, and was by her taken to Syria. He remained with her for some years, being at length dismissed for too great assiduity in feathering his nest. Of late years he claimed to act as dragoman to Lady Hester, but, according to his statement to the writer of this, his duties were miscellaneous. He had shaved Lady Hester's head more than once. On one occasion my lady took it into her head she would have sieves made in the English style for stable use, and Naoum and his colleagues were ordered to get up sieves on pain of dismissal. Every day after dinner did he set to work with his bundle of split reeds, but they were too brittle. At last one day, he found by accident that on being wetted, the weaving could be effected, and he accomplished his task, receiving the laudation of his mistress. He maintained his faith in her to the last day of his life. Her passport, he attested, was acknowledged by the Greek privateers during the times of the war of independence, and he having been sent down to Rhodes in a coasting vessel to cash a draft was, on his return, captured; but on the production of my lady's passport, the money was returned, and he was dismissed in safety. On his return to Constantinople Naoum engaged in various speculations, and was employed under the patronage of the Sultan Mahmoud in the fez-manufactory. His contract with the great Sultan in the olden times was never effaced from his memory. He never appeared in the presence of a Padishah even in these days of reform without a doubt as to the safety of his head, or without the alternative hope of a largess of a hundred pieces of gold. In 1831 Naoum's fine mansion in Pera was burnt in the general conflagration of that suburb; and while awaiting its reconstruction he let the ground to a troupe of Italian mountebanks. They got on so well that they turned their attention to farce and music, for which they set up a small theatre. This answered, and Naoum determined to go into the matter on his own account. Mr. Smith, of the Woods and Forests, was then there rebuilding the palace of the English Embassy, and he engaged with Naoum in his design, furnishing the plan of, and superintending the construction of the theatre. From the time of the Crimean war, the success of the opera increased, and Naoum had some good years, and occasionally respectable *primé donne.* On the occasion of the State visit of the present Sultan, Naoum was sent for into the retiring-room. "As I kissed the hem of the Sultan's garment," said Naoum, "I took care that my kisses should be loud and sounding, that my Sovereign should know my loyalty." "Thou hast done well," said the Sultan; "I am content with thee." As I stood there, said Naoum, I began to assume a melancholy aspect, so that the Sultan asked me what ailed me. "I am ill, Sire, in promoting the amusement of my Sovereign, and wish to ask a favor." "What is it, Naoum?" "It is permission to go to Malta to restore my health, so that I may be better able to devote myself to the service of my Sovereign." "Be it so, Naoum, it is accorded to thee." Now, said Naoum, if the present Sultan had been like his late brother, he would have said, Naoum is ill, he is a poor man, give him 400 pieces of gold for the expenses of his voyage. But, sorrowfully lamented Naoum, the Sultan does not so spend his money now.—*Athenæum.*

Domestic Life in China.—The soil of the valley of the Min is very fertile, and is kept in a state of excellent tillage. Night soil is hoarded in the city and suburbs by the Chinese with the greatest care. It is sold to persons who transport it into the surrounding country for use as manure. On some low lands two crops of rice and one of wheat are annually produced. From many gardens at least six or eight crops of vegetables are grown year after year. Two crops of the Irish or foreign potato, on the same land, can be cultivated, one coming to maturity in December, and the other in April.

Rice, of which there are several varieties, wheat, and sweet potatoes, are the most common crops. Barley, tobacco, and beans are produced in considerable quantities. A kind of sugar-cane, propagated by slips, and making inferior brown sugar, is also grown extensively. Fruits are plenty during all the year, but they are picked before ripe, very frequently when quite green, so that, as a general remark, they are not well flavored. At the close of the season for each species, ripe fruits are found in market. They are often brought on men's shoulders a great distance in baskets, and if picked only when ripe they would spoil, or be very badly damaged before they could reach the market. There are no railroads by which ripe fruit and other produce can be transported without injury and with speed; nor are steamers available for transporting fruit, &c., except between a very few places along the sea-coast. Peaches, plums, pears, and several varieties of the orange, abound in their season. One kind of orange, which is called the Mandarin orange, has a loose jacket or skin, and the inside is divided into ten or twelve lobes. There are no lemons, cherries, or currants raised at Fuhchau, and no berries of any kind, as strawberry, gooseberry, whortleberry, blackberry, raspberry, &c. The pine-apple, plantain, cocoa-nut, mango, and a fine variety of pumelo, are brought from Formosa or Amoy. Native pumelos, shaddocks, pomegranates, the arbutus, the guava, persimmon, grapes of an inferior quality, the pipi, lichi, the lungan, or the dragon's eyes, are abundant, but no good apples. Large quantities of oranges, ginger, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables are preserved in sugar, and exported to other parts of China. Bamboo-shoots for food are also cured and sent away. Water-melons, squashes, onions and garlics, turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuce, cucumbers, and a variety of vegetables not cultivated in the United States or in Great Britain, are produced in large quantities, and sold at reasonable prices; but no musk-melon, nor beets, nor tomatoes of a large species. A very small kind of tomato, about the size of a small cherry, called "snake's eggs," not used as food by the Chinese, is found growing wild. Ground-nuts, or pea-nuts, are extensively cultivated. The art of grafting is considerably practiced, but fruit is not cultivated as carefully as in the West.

The Chinese at their meals usually have several small dishes of vegetables, fish, &c., prepared, besides a large quantity of boiled or steamed rice put in a vessel by itself. Each person helps himself to the rice, putting some, by means of a ladle or large spoon, into a bowl. The bowl, held in the left hand, is brought near the chin, whence, by the use of a pair of chopsticks, taken between the thumb and fore and middle fingers, the rice is shoveled or pushed into the mouth from time to time. Whenever any vegetable or fish, &c., is desired, a morsel is taken, by dexterous use of the chopstick, from the common dish which contains the article, and conveyed to the mouth. The chopsticks are not used separately, one in each hand. An earthen spoon is sometimes used to dip out this gravy or liquor from the dish of vegetables or fish, but knives and forks are never used at mealtime.

Husband and wife and adult children oftentimes eat at the same table and at the same time, if there are no strangers or guests present; in such a case, females do not appear at the table with males. On festive occasions, when friends are invited to dinner, the men eat by themselves, and the women by themselves. Ladies and gentlemen, if unacquainted, are not formally introduced to each other when invited to a feast at the same house, nor do they converse or promenade together. The ladies keep by themselves in the inner apartments, while the gentlemen remain in the reception-room, or public hall, or library. Persons of different sex, even those who are acquainted or related, are not allowed to mingle together on public or festive occasions. Husband and wife never walk side by side or arm in arm in the streets. Sometimes a small-footed women is seen walking in public leaning on the shoulder of her son. Dancing is unknown.

There are few sights more pleasing than a Chinese family in the interior engaged in gathering the tea-leaves, or indeed in any of their other agricultural pursuits. There is the old man, patriarch-like, directing his descendants—many of whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood—in the labors of the field. He stands in the midst of them bowed down with age. But to the honor of the Chinese, as a nation, he is always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his old age and gray hairs are honored, revered and loved. When, after the labors of the day are over, they return to their humble and happy homes, their fare consists chiefly of rice, fish, and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I really believe that there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better off than they are in the North of China. Labor with them is a pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown.—*Doolittle's Social Life of the Chinese.*

Paradise and Pigs.—Passing between pretty garden walks, overhung with clusters of grapes and with flowers, we soon reached a rather steep road, bordered by fresh, clear water, which led up to a considerable height, and into a cool, dark oak wood, through which a cascade, fringed with rich, luxuriant vegetation, was foaming, and in which, near to the Church of Nostra Senora de Monte, the villa of Mrs. Gordon is situated. Surrounded by oaks which give a pleasant shade, and by a lovely garden, stands the cheerful house, which is built on one floor, at a height of 800 feet above the level of the sea, and which is redolent with the cool, still repose of Northern life; both vegetation and climate generally improve according to the height, yet are nowhere marred either by cold or by excessive heat. In this shady grove of oaks one might fancy one's self in England, but a camellia tree which in July is still in bloom, a real tree, with a thick stem and luxuriant crown, shows us that this is a tropical England. The house in which cordial Mrs. Gordon, with her pretty daughter and very pretty niece, received us, is arranged with all that comfort and that costly simplicity which is peculiar to this practical nation above all others; it must, indeed, be a very lovely retreat, and soothing to the spirit, since Mrs. Gordon would have lived here for more than twenty years in unalloyed happiness but for the loss of her husband. She came hither with him on account of an affection of his chest. Mr. Gordon built this charming villa, and was the first person in this country to plant the oak that has thriven so well in the beautiful park which his family have never quitted. Like almost all of his nation whom we meet when travelling, he was an original; and the objects of his constant care and of his pride, were two monstrous pigs, which he fed up to an unnatural size. These animals were kept at the villa like idols, and two cows were kept on purpose to provide them with milk. I, as I am especially in pursuit of such originalities, commissioned the son of the Consul to search diplomatically for one of these favored members of the porcine tribe, for it would have delighted me to have seen one. But the young man was no shrewd diplomatist; he asked young Gordon point blank for the object of my curiosity. The amiable Englishman was perhaps wounded at seeing the eccentricity of his father turned into ridicule; he colored, gave evasive replies, and at last, driven into a corner, declared that the last of the animals had died a short time ago, which I naturally—and especially when enlightened by what occurred afterwards—did not believe. In its stead we enjoyed the magnificent view over the side of the mountain, dotted with villas and gardens, over the cheerful town half veiled in green, over the lively roadstead and the blue ocean. The panoramic picture which, illumined by the sun, we beheld from these heights, overshadowed with oaks and raised nearly 1,000 feet above the sea, is printed ineffaceably on my memory. Happy are they to whom it is appointed daily to enjoy such beauties, and to enjoy them in calm repose; they ought to be rich in poetic emotions, and their minds ought to be refined by a life spent with nature in her splendor. But how does this accord with the owner's mania for pigs, animals which are certainly not quite in their place here, however jovial and charming they may be!—*Recollections of my Life. By Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico.*

A Martinet Silenced.—We had in Sheridan's army a Colonel who had graduated at West Point—a very good officer, barring his inclination to make a grand display of himself and his knowledge upon all occasions. I stood near the General on the top of a hill overlooking the enemy's position one afternoon, when Col. D., then in command of a brigade, was sent for, to report to Sheridan in person. He came, and the following colloquy ensued, to the amusement of three or four staffs who stood near by:

"Colonel," said the little man, motioning with his hands to a patch of thick woods a mile in front, and well to the right, "do you see those woods? Take your brigade and move over there. If there is anything there, find out what."

Here was a glorious chance for D. to air his acquirements, and he was filled with the idea of showing the General that he knew tactics as well as the best. With an elaborate salute with his sword, he asked,

"General, shall I first form brigade line of regimental columns by division, doubled on the centre? Or would it be better to move by parallel regimental columns by company, right in front, or ——"

"To the devil with your nonsense!" broke in Sheridan, squelching poor D. with the snap of his eye. "Take your brigade over there, in line, and save your tactics for the next drill."

It was said that the Colonel was never half so much of a martinet after that short interview with Sheridan.—*Facetiæ of the War, in September Galaxy.*

Garrick's Wife.—This was the fair Eva Maria Veigel, which latter name she had changed for its French equivalent Violette. She was then 21, a dancer, and had come from Vienna with recommendations from the Empress Theresa, who was said to have found her too beautiful to be allowed to remain within reach of the Emperor Frederick I. Jupiter Carlyle, returning from his studies at Leyden, found himself in the same packet with her crossing from Helvoet to Harwich. She was disguised in male attire, and this although traveling under the protection of a person who called himself her father and two other foreigners. Carlyle took the seeming youth for "a Hanoverian Baron coming to Britain to pay his court at St. James." But the lady becoming alarmed by a storm during the passage, her voice, no less than her fears, at once betrayed her to Carlyle. This led to an avowal of her profession, and of the object of her journey, and the young handsome Scotchman took care not to leave London without seeing his fair fellow-traveler on the opera stage, where he found her dancing to be "exquisite." Such was the general verdict. The dancing of those days was not a thing in which every womanly feeling, every refined grace, was violated. It aspired to delight by the poetry of motion, and to amaze by complexities of distortion or brilliant marvels of muscular force. Beautiful, modest, accomplished, the Violette not only charmed on the stage, but soon found her way into fashionable society. So early as June, 1746, Horace Walpole writes to his friend Montague: "The fame of the Violette increases daily. The sister Countesses of Burlington and Talbot exert all their stores of sullen partiality and competition for her." The Countess of Burlington took her to live with her, and was in the habit of attending her to the theatre, and waiting at the side-wings to throw a shawl over her as she left the stage. These attentions, due solely to the charms of the young lady and the enthusiasm of her patroness, were quite enough to set in motion the tongues of the Mrs. Candours and Sir Benjamin Backbites of society. The Violette, they began to whisper, was a daughter of Lord Burlington by a Florentine of rank; and when, upon her marriage with Garrick, in 1749, she received a handsome marriage portion from the Countess, this was considered conclusive evidence of the scandal. It was not, however, from the Earl, but from the Countess that the dowry came. It consisted of a sum of £5,000, secured on one of Her Ladyship's Lincolnshire estates, Garrick, on his part, settling £10,000 on his bride, with £70 a year of pin-money.—*Quarterly Review.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Summer Life at North Conway—Mock Balls and Parties—True Christian Liberality—An Artist in Church.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

North Conway, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

So many subscribers to the Times are here, one of whom, Judge Peabody, kindly lends it to me, that I have thought an occasional letter about the place and people might be acceptable to you and your readers. A good many of us, chiefly from New-York and Brooklyn, have now been here some two or three weeks, and we are unanimous in thinking that each day developes or reveals fresh beauties and attractions in this delightful place of rest for the weary, and recovery for the sick, of which latter class a large number, mostly those afflicted with lung complaints, are here, evidently deriving much benefit from the pure and bracing air, moderate exercise, and simple unceremonious amusements which the boarders in the hotels and numerous boarding-houses, (the latter thickly, but not too closely dotted along a line of several miles, from Conway Corner to Bartlett,) very heartily and harmoniously unite in "getting up" for the common benefit and pleasure in the evenings.

This evening there is to be a grand mask ball in the large concert room of the Kearsarge House, and on all sides little is heard, especially among the younger people, but talk of this eagerly anticipated event, and preparations for it. North Conway, however, is not exactly the most convenient place to obtain dresses, dominoes, or even masks; and the more artistic and inventive of the visitors are busily engaged in improvising the best substitutes they can out of the simple materials at hand. In this respect, the appearance of the "maskers" to-night will doubtless present a curious contrast to the elaborate and expensive dresses of the gay assemblages of our *bals masques* in New-York, but I have seen enough already to convince me that the affair, however "makeshifty" in the getting up, will be conducted with spirit and thorough good humor, (a very important point,) and come off with as much *éclât* as a comic opera that was performed last night by a number of the young and merry leaders of fun and frolic, in the reception-room of Randall's boarding-house. There was quite a crowded house, every seat occupied, and both the singing and acting were such as to elicit the applause of the regular opera *habitués.* The daughters of a Baptist clergyman well known formerly in Boston, and now in Providence, won for themselves on this occasion, as they had already done by their engaging manners and readiness to contribute to the pleasure of others, "golden opinions from all sorts of men." At the same place, (Randall's,) a few nights previously, a concert was given for the benefit of the Episcopal Church now being established in North Conway, and which, I may observe, is the only mission of that Church throughout all the seventeen townships of New-Hampshire. The tickets were $1 each, and the handsome sum of $260 was realized, tickets being bought quite as freely by members of other churches as by Episcopalians. This Christ Church congregation, of which Mr. Newby, recently assistant minister at the Church of the Transfiguration in New-York, is minister, at present has its services in a Baptist Church lent to them for the purpose, and it is quite crowded every Sunday morning by a fashionable congregation, assembled there from a circuit of some miles around, and one is pleasantly surprised to see assembled in the same temple of praise and prayer members of H. Ward Beecher's, Dr. Storrs', Dr. Budington's, Dr. Littlejohn's and Mr. Homer's churches in Brooklyn, and of Dr. Bellows', Dr. Vinton's, and other churches both in New-York and Boston. On last Sunday morning the congregation, thus composed of members of various churches, liberally responded to a call for aid for the building fund of the new church, by putting into the boxes nearly $200! The contribution to the fund for building this church has by these means reached already the handsome amount of nearly $3,000, more than half what is required. There is little doubt that by next season the visitors of North Conway will find a neat and commodious church prepared for their worship. One gentleman, a New-York lawyer of wealth and position, at our table on Sunday gave rather and irreverent reason for increasing his intended subscription on Sunday. He had intended to give $10, but was so much affected by the hardness of the seats that he added another $10 as a special donation toward cushions. As this church is an evidence of progress in one and a very good direction in this region, so is the rapidity with which the stock of the new line of railway to be formed from Portland to Ogdensburg, another and very important one of a more practical and business character. In about two years this railway will, it is thought, be completed, and it doubtless will tend immensely to develop and expand the trading as well as traveling facilities of all this vale of the Saco, but it will also, I fear, deprive it of some of its chief charms as a quiet, picturesque place of Summer sojourn. I have been shown the line marked out for it, which will pass right through some of the most lovely and romantic rural walks—among others a stately and extensive pine grove, one of the finest I have ever seen in the North, through which, as well as some other woods, one now can always, on the hottest day, enjoy a cool and shady walk a mile hence to the Artist's Falls. Apropos of that name there are two artist visitors here, both men of talent and reputation—the one, Mr. Kittell, of New-York, the portrait painter—the other, Mr. Champneys, of Boston, with whose landscape paintings the public have long been familiar at the exhibitions. The latter has a studio for his paintings near to his beautiful little cottage, opposite Macmillan's Hotel, and he leaves it open for all visitors, to whom it affords a pleasant place of resort in the heat of the day, of which, however, there is now never any excess. A hearty northwest breeze is tempering the rays of a bright sun as I write. Mr. Kittell is so enthusiastic in his own more especial department, though he is also a landscape painter of no mean skill, that his pencil seems to turn naturally and mechanically to the blank leaves of his prayer-book on Sunday, and many a graphic, lifelike etching of parson and person present bears testimony, at our tea table, to the artist's devotion, for in an argument with a clergyman here who had heard of his pictorial propensity in church, he maintained that as good and powerful sermons might be conveyed in a drawing as in a sermon. To return for a moment to the spirit of liberality existing among members of different Christian bodies visiting here, a pleasing illustration was given in an incident that occurred last Sunday. The well-known and respected Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, had an afternoon or 5 o'clock service, at the Baptist Church mentioned before, and, after he had preached one of the ablest and most eloquent sermons ever heard by me, Dr. Beecher, of Charlestown, Mass., cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, taking his stand on the pulpit stairs, made an appeal without, as he said, any previous consultation with the object of it, in behalf of the stated (Baptist) minister of the church, who, it seems, has to live (?) on a salary of $200 from his people and another $100 from the Convention. Dr. Beecher thought the visitors who attended the Episcopal Church might fairly be called on to do something to supplement this wretched pittance, as it was only through Mr. Chapin's Christian liberality they had at present the use of his church, even at the inconvenience of his changing the time of his own service. After making quite a touching and eloquent appeal, Dr. Beecher, as there was not even one church brother present to do Mr. Chapin this service, proposed that Rev. Dr. Stockbridge and himself should each take one side of the church, and so, as the boxes were not to be found, the two reverend gentlemen went round in the performance of this act of brotherly love, and gathered quite a goodly greenback contribution in their straw-hats. How much better and happier would it be for God's Church and man's society if there were more of this liberal, catholic spirit between members of different Christian denominations! The act, the appeal, the gentle and graceful mode of its conveyance, all redounded highly to the credit of Dr. Beecher.

Yesterday a large party of us—some in carriages, others on foot—started to ascend Kearsarge Mountain. Though rather out of practice in walking and climbing, I was induced to join some young college friends, and, leaving here at 9 o'clock, we got to the top of "Martha Washington," as Starr King proposed to call this mountain, a little before 12. The ascent is long and in some parts pretty steep, at least if one goes as we did by a direct upward route instead of the winding bridle path, by which a large number of ladies and gentlemen ascended yesterday. The fatigue was well rewarded, however, by the view that greeted the entranced and delighted sight; north, south, east, west, from the "Observatory" on the top of the quondam "hotel" at the summit. This is the shattered and battered skeleton of a large wooden house, of which it is a wonder that even so much remains, considering that besides so many ordinary storms in successive Winters it has actually been three times struck with lightning. The walls of the "Observatory" are richly adorned with carved work, consisting of the initials or names of visitors, among which each of our party recognized some "familiar form." In earlier days I have traversed with firm foot and steady nerve many of the wildest and most romantic mountain regions of Europe, but I do not remember one that more delightfully impressed me than the view from the summit of Kearsarge yesterday. The day was remarkably bright and clear, and consequently the view was as extensive as it was various. To the northwest, were Mounts Washington and Lafayette, towering aloft in pride and power above the host of hills around them. In front to the south and west, the Saco, winding in a devious course round many a wooded hill, and at last stretching away toward the mountain (Monadnoc, I think,) that hides Lake Winnipiseogee. Across, yet more to the east, the eye passes over a wide and more level landscape, till at last it rests on the distant horizon of the sea by Portland. It was a lovely scene, beheld on a lovely day, to some that stood there on that wooden tower—a bright oasis in a dark life-desert, and never to be forgotten. Let me close with two hints to your readers: 1. If they wish to see North Conway in its peace and primitive purity and beauty, let them come *now*—by far the most delightful part of the season—while these verdant vales, mighty mountains and gladsome glens are as yet undisturbed by the rattle of the railway, the bustle of business and the influx of the mad multitude of Mammon-worshippers. There are three excellent hotels within a mile—the Kearsarge House, MacMillin's and the Washington—and plenty of comfortable boarding-houses. 2. If any of them ascend Mount Kearsarge let them return by the path, not take a short cut by rocks and woods. We did, and got back with bruised and wearied limbs after, with difficulty, having accomplished in five hours the work of two. *Verbum sap.*

E. R. L.

THE CITY MILK TRADE.

How Milk is Brought to Market—When the Demand is Greatest—Business of the Large Dealers—Adulteration.

The yearly supply of milk for New-York City is about 25,000,000 gallons. Of this quantity, 15,000,000 gallons come in as freight upon the Erie, Harlem, and Hudson River Railroads; and the remaining 10,000,000 gallons are brought in by wagons from the adjoining counties, where the farmers make a specialty of the dairy business. The milk from Orange County has acquired the best reputation for excellence; which is due to the superior care with which it is prepared for market, and to the fine pasturage upon which the milk cattle have been fed. The greatest skill and care are needed in curing milk for transportation, and perfection in this species of skill has been attained by the dairymen of Orange, where the springs furnished by nature are fortunately of the right degree of temperature for the gradual cooling of the milk.

Milk brought to market before it has had the animal heat eliminated will soon spoil, becoming sour and putrescent; and it is the sale of this unhealthy fluid that has caused the widespread opinion regarding the impossibility of procuring a pure quality of milk. Great pains have been taken to ascertain the facts about the milk adulteration in New-York, and it is the candid opinion of the reporter that the milk-dealers, as a class, have been grossly slandered. With the exception of the spoiled milk already alluded to, which results from improper curing, and the watered milk sold by some of the minor dealers, it is probable that no city on the continent is better supplied with pure and rich milk than New-York. That a great deal of this improperly cured milk is placed in market, and that a great deal of pure milk is injured by extensive additions of aqueous fluid by avaricious dealers, are propositions that can be too readily verified. In this respect, therefore, the appointment of a milk inspector, as recently mooted by the Board of Health, would be a benefit to the citizens of the metropolis. But from a recent and close examination of many of the larger milk depots in New-York, it has been found out, beyond doubt, that the city is bountifully supplied with a fine quality of milk.

The milk inspector would have very delicate duties to perform. It should be remembered that milk, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be kept in a state of purity for more than forty-eight or fifty-six hours, and that milk which started from the dairy in good order may be spoiled by the agitation of the cars, or by an undue detention in the sun.

The amount of milk required varies with the season. The greatest quantity is sold in the Spring and Autumn months; next in the months of Winter, and least in the Summer. This decrease in the sales in the warm season, when most persons would imagine the demand to be greatest, is attributed to the departure from the City of a large class of citizens who are, when here, the best customers of the milk-vender. In the Spring of the year, and in the early part of the Summer, milk is more abundant, and the butter made from it is of a fine flavor. As the season advances the supply decreases, but it makes a finer quality of butter. The food upon which the cattle are nourished has an unmistakable influence upon the milk—nitrogenous and phosphatic elements being readily perceptible to the taste. Analyses of different samples of milk show a wide range of variations, though all may be equally pure and genuine. The best milk has a large proportion of the buttery material, which may be ascribed to the good pasturage upon which the cows have been kept. A good judgment of the quality of milk may be formed from the quantity of butter it yields. But as churning is rather impracticable in large cities, a correct opinion may be formed of the quality of the milk by the quantity of cream it throws up on standing.

One of the largest and best conducted depots in the City is that of Messrs. Woodhull & Gouge, North Moore-street, where they have been in the business for the past twenty years. They sell from five to six thousand gallons of milk and cream every day. They keep one hundred cows of their own in Orange County, near the towns of Hamptonburg and Blooming Grove, where they also own about seven hundred acres of land. They also have over a hundred farmers engaged in selling their milk. They skim the cream from this, sell it in New-York, and the skimmed milk is made into cheese—making about fifty per day. This firm also sells the cream from four other cheese factories. They are the pioneers of the cream business, having been the first to send cream from the country to the City, when they began by bringing to market only four quarts. It was this firm also that made the first cheese from skimmed milk that was made in Orange County. On the 4th of July last they sold 4,500 gallons of pure cream, and are selling now from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons every day. Among their customers they number the Astor House, which they have been supplying with butter, milk and cream for the past ten years. The Coleman House, St. James and other large and small houses are on their list of customers. They have never used any adulterating material, except a lump of ice for each can in warm weather, which is necessary to prevent it from spoiling.

Another large house is that known under the title of "Orange County Milk Association," of which Mr. James M. Horton is the President. This firm has existed since 1840, but was not incorporated till 1860. They get their milk altogether from farmers, and dispose of it to their customers exactly as it comes to them from the country. They sell about 5,000 gallons of milk and cream daily, running for this purpose twenty-five wagons of their own, and also hiring other wagons as the occasion demands. Their customers are of all classes, from those who buy two cents worth up to those who buy large quantities for shipping. They also manufacture a large quantity of condensed milk, and preserved milk for the tropics.

The Producers' and Dealers' Company, Sixth-avenue, is another very large milk house, selling from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons per day. They get most of their milk from Orange, but also have a large dairy in Westchester County, from which they think they produce as fine a quality of milk as can be found in this City.

Good milk of average quality, in its natural state, has about eighty-five per cent. of water, ten and one-half to eleven per cent. of dry matter, two and one-half per cent. of pure fat, from all of which it yields from nine to ten per cent. of cream. Milk may be considered rich when it contains from twelve to twelve and one-half per cent. of solid matter, three per cent. of which are fatty substances. If it contains more than twelve and one-half, and in this four per cent. of fatty material, it is of an extra rich quality. Poor milk contains ninety per cent. of water, has a specific gravity of 1.027, and yields six to eight per cent. of cream. Skimmed milk throws up still less cream, has a bluer color and is more transparent. Milk purposely wartered yields only five to six per cent. of cream, and invariably has a lower specific gravity than 1.025. Within certain limits, the specific gravity is the most trustworthy indicator of quality, and for all practical purposes an ordinary hydrometer float, with graduated tube, will give a sufficiently correct report. The following comments by Dr. Voelker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are fully borne out by the examination of many specimens of milk in New-York:

"It is not at all likely," he writes, "that chalk, a substance insoluble in water, and not easily kept in suspension, should be employed to adulterating milk. As a matter of fact, I may state that I have examined many hundreds of samples of milk, and never found any adulterating material except an extra quantity of water, and that I never met with a chemist who has found any of the clumsy adulterations which popular treatises on food describe as having been found in London milk." He says the whole matter resolves itself into finding how much water it contains, and the most expeditious and precise mode of arriving at this determination. Here, in New-York, there would also be some need for caution against swill-fed milk.

A Fight for a Child—The Mother Victorious.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug 19.

A little more than a year ago a woman who had for some time been an inmate of the Lucas County Infirmary gave birth to a child in that institution. It is said that the managers of the Poor-house being satisfied that the mother would be unable to take care of the infant, soon afterward gave it in charge of a family residing in Perrysburg. Yesterday the Perrysburg woman came down to this city with the adopted child in the *Cora Lock.* The mother-by-birth happened to be in town, and in some way becoming apprised of the fact that her offspring was near, she visited the steamboat landing just before the *Lock's* departure for up river, and going aboard of the boat, discovered her child in the arms of its other mother. With a tact that was truly feminine, the real parent approached the other and asked the privilege of taking up the little darling in her arms a moment, just to kiss it for its mother. The child was handed to her, but was no sooner in her arms than she darted from the boat with her precious burden and made double quick time in the direction of her boarding place. When the other female recovered from her astonishment at the sudden act, she moved quickly in pursuit. It soon became apparent that the parent was losing ground, and a few seconds later decided the contest as far as the race was concerned, but the tug of war was in the fight that followed for possession of the treasure. It was highly damaging to the participants, and exciting to the witnesses. A policeman soon arrived on the scene, and separating the combatants took the child in charge until he could receive instructions from headquarters as to what he should do with it. The result was that he shortly afterward returned the little cause of the big trouble to the arms that first clasped it in the Poor-house. The Perrysburg woman remained in the city, and it is said will to-day bring before the Probate Court her claim for the ownership of the child.

The Bridge Across the Delaware.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 21.

The projected bridge will be a beautiful structure, forming one complete arch for a distance of about 4,000 feet, and terminating in Front-street in each city, and of a sufficient height to allow the passage of all vessels, except those of the largest dimensions, which are to pass through the draws. The bridge will comprise three spans, independent of the approaches, each span being about 1,000 feet in length. There will be one pier on the Philadelphia side, three on the bar, (for the drawbridge,) one in the eastern channel and one on the Camden side. The flooring will be 50 feet above high water on the Philadelphia side, 95 feet at the drawbridge, 120 feet in the centre, and 50 feet on the Camden side. This will be of sufficient height to allow the largest steamboats to pass under it at the wharves. The drawbridge is a novelty. There will be two draws, formed in the shape of a lock—the draws being 400 feet apart. When the draw on one side is open the other is closed, so that there need be no obstruction to travel across the bridge. The space between the centre and the two outer piers forming this portion of the bridge can be converted into twenty rooms, each 125 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 15 feet in height. The upper rooms can be used for meetings, amusements, or public baths, and the lower rooms for swimming in Summer or skating in Winter. It is estimated that the cost of a structure such as is described above will be $2,000,000.

Curious Strike of Bricklayers.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 20.

A number of bricklayers of this city are on a strike, as it seems that according to the Constitution of the Bricklayers' Union no boss or firm can employ more than two apprentices, and they cannot be discharged unless the boss or firm quit business. Recently two bosses, named Hall and Martin, have formed a partnership, and as each one of them had two apprentices (four in all) they determined to discharge half of them. This proposed action was regarded by the journeymen as a violation of the Constitution of the Bricklayers' Union, and they protested against it. Hall & Martin paid no attention to the "Union," but dismissed the apprentices, whereupon all of the journeymen quit work, and the various "Unions" throughout the country were notified of the fact. Hall & Martin are in a queer dilemma. Each of them had two apprentices, which was all right so long as they worked as separate bosses, but the moment they formed a partnership, the number of apprentices was increased to four, which is two more than the Union allows. What were they to do? To discharge two would be as much a violation of the rules of the Union as to retain the whole four. In short, they discovered that to obey the Union they would have to abandon the idea of forming a partner, which they were not willing to do. Hence the strike.

From the Spirit Land.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, in a letter dated the 20th inst., says: "In spite of police regulations there was a clear exhibition of spirits at the Executive Mansion this morning. Mrs. Daniels, the great Boston medium, was there with spirits, but not of the alcoholic type. She was the bearer of a message from the late Abraham Lincoln, which she was charged to deliver in person to President Johnson. While waiting in the ante-room for an audience, surrounded by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, also in waiting, a lady in black, with pale and careworn features, seemed to be drawn toward Mrs. Daniels, who asked her if she had not lost a son, William? The lady responded in astonishment, 'Yes, Madam, some ten years ago.' 'Your husband,' continued Mrs. Daniels, 'was lately killed on the railroad?' Another look of wonder followed with an affirmative answer. 'They are now both present with you, and your son desires me to say that you need not worry yourself about your business matters, as you are certain to succeed.' Such was the communication from the spirit world to the poor woman, who stood for some moments stupefied, while the company wondered and speculated on the strange scene."

The Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 21.

Business at the Navy-yard is at present very dull, there being only about six hundred men engaged. The formidable *Shackamaxon* still lies under cover in an unfinished state, but could be made ready for service in a few months. The *Potomac* lies at the end of the upper wharf dismantled. The *Pushmata* lies near the basin, her deck being housed in with planks to protect her from the weather. The *Antietam* is in the same unfinished state as she was one year ago. The *Omaha*, being built in the small ship-house, is approaching completion, most of her planking being on, and the upper works nearly finished. She can be made ready for launching in a short time if needed. In front of the ordnance department lie sixteen fifteen-inch guns, ready for instant use as soon as mounted on carriages. The plumber shop is being cleared of the rubbish caused by the late fire, and as the walls are still sound it can soon be built. Work in the foundry, which was also considerably damaged at the same fire, is not interrupted except in the upper story. The yard at present has less material lying around than for some years past, showing that there is but little going on except to keep the place in working order if any emergency should arise.

A Rare Event in Chicago—A Golden Wedding.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.

There was celebrated, yesterday, in this city, one of those rare occasions where husband and wife, dwelling together through peaceful years, untroubled by death or divorce, have reached the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. The two who were so fortunate as to reach that happy period yesterday were the elder Mr. Henry Greenebaum and his wife, who were married in 1818, and who have spent in wedlock fifty of the seventy-two years they have lived.

The descendants, who naturally desired to be present on such a celebration, were so numerous that no ordinary room would accommodate them, and therefore Concordia Hall, in Lombard Block, on Monroe-street, was chosen for the purpose. The centre of the room was filled with seats for the accommodation of relatives and friends, while the stage was given up to the Great Western Light Guard Band. The two arm-chairs in the centre of the front row of seats were reserved for Mr. Greenebaum and his wife, and a little in front of them stood two large candlesticks with immense candles. The seats in the rear were occupied by the dozens of grandsons and granddaughters, the latter being charmingly dressed, and most of them being quite pretty.

About 4 o'clock the Rabbis Felsenthal and Adler, and the oldest relatives of the happy couple, marched out of the room and returned, bringing with them Mr. and Mrs. Greenebaum, the band playing in the meanwhile. After they had taken their seats a successful attempt was made to get the entire congregation to sit still long enough to have a photograph taken. That accomplished, Rabbis Felsenthal and Adler delivered lengthy addresses to Mr. and Mrs. Greenebaum, congratulating them on their long united lives, on the seven sons who lived to bless them, and saying many things which were much applauded.

The addresses once over, everybody passed before the venerable couple and saluted them, and then with music and talking and general rejoicing they spent a couple of happy hours.

Sudden Death in Newburg—A Man Dies at His Work-Bench.

(From the Newburg Journal.

Yesterday afternoon a shoemaker named Wm. W. Furnam dropped dead while at work his at shoe-bench at his residence in North Water-street, near Nicholl. The room in which he worked was also his bedroom, and his wife, who "bound" the shoes which her husband made, was present with him at the time of his sudden death. There was no apparent cause of death, and death was instantaneous. While manipulating his awl he simply raised his head, opened his mouth as if gasping for breath, and at once ceased to breathe. He had been well, enjoyed good health as a usual thing, had no symptoms or premonitions of heart disease or apoplexy, had been down street to do some marketing in the morning, went up and down stairs without difficulty, and was active and spry as was his wont. He had complained in the course of the day of a slight pain in his "Adam's apple," and a headache, and remarked that he was afraid of an attack of neuralgia, a disease which he had never had. These were all the indications that his end was near. But they were not of a character serious enough to interfere in the slightest degree with the performance of his usual work. He was about sixty-four years of age, and leaves a grown-up family. Coroner Bingham held an inquest on the remains, and the verdict of the jury was to the effect that the cause of death was general debility, or a gradual wearing out of the system.

The Fire at the University of Virginia.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Aug. 20.

There was a very serious fire at the University yesterday about midday. The top of the rotunda caught where the tin had been taken off to repair the roof, and the building came very near being burned down. The tinners were at work, and the fire started from the brazier they had for the soldering. Mr. Gillespie, who had charge of the work, was called off some distance from the house, and on his return met his hands (negroes) going to dinner, and passing them went to the top to see if all was right. When he got up there he found that some sparks had been blown to the half-rotten wood, which had been pulled down in their repairs. Having no water convenient, or bucket to get it in, the fire got ahead before help could be gotten. The building was in great danger, and too much care cannot be given to prevent a recurrence. The same thing happened, we understand, in 1861, from the same cause. The alarm was not generally given in Charlottesville, as no one thought to have the bell tolled at the Court-house.

The railroad authorities were fully alive to the necessities of the occasion. Major Kirker ran up a train, which happened to be at the depot, several times with full loads, for which he deserves the thanks of the community. The townsmen whom we noticed to have exerted themselves most energetically were Messrs. Wesley Cox and Frank Judson. They got the old hose from the square and carried it up, unaided except by a lot of little boys, and deserved great credit for their enterprise.

Civil Rights of Chinamen in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 30.

A case showing the working of the infamous law of the State of California, which prohibits the taking of Chinese testimony against white men, was reported at the office of the Chief of Police yesterday. A Chinese cigar manufacturer was waited on by a stranger, who bought cigars to the value of $100, and gave him in payment a certificate of deposit for that sum, issued from the Bank of California. The cigars were delivered, and the buyer went with the seller to the Bank to draw the money, when they were informed that payment on the certificate had just been stopped by order of the party to whom it was issued, who claimed that he had lost it. Of course, the Chinaman could not get the money, as he could not prove that such was not the case, though the evidence of collusion was very strong. The case was laid before Chief Crowley, but he could do nothing, as the testimony of the Chinaman could not be taken against a white man. If the certificate was really lost, and the finder passed it off on the Chinaman for a valuable consideration, he was guilty of a crime which would, if proven, send him to State Prison, and if it was not lost, but given to the second party by the one to whom it was issued, for the purpose of being used to effect a swindle on John, both parties were liable to prosecution for conspiracy, but under our law, the only man who could furnish the wanting evidence, the victim of the swindle, is debarred from testifying, and the cigars having already left his possession, he could get no redress. The party to whom the certificate was issued, though professing to be a stranger to the one who passed it upon the Chinaman, curiously enough, refused to prosecute him, and Chief Crowley could only advise the swindled Chinaman to retain the certificate and to, at least, prevent the money from being withdrawn from the bank, until a test case, under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, can be made up and the question settled whether our laws are to "give equal protection to all men," or to remain as at present.

A Walker Arrived.—Seth Wilbur Payne, whose weary tramp across the continent on foot and arrival at Sacramento have already been mentioned in the *Alta*, arrived here by the Sacramento steamer on Thursday evening, and paid the *Alta* office a visit yesterday. He is a plain, stout, healthy-looking young American, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and hails now from New-York City, which place he left on the 11th of November last. His entire journey, up to his arrival at Sacramento, was accomplished on foot, not a mile having been made by any public conveyance. His age is 26 years, and his muscular development is something more than the average. He proposes to remain in California and Oregon six weeks or thereabouts, seeing what he can of the country and people. He will then leave for the Sandwich Islands. From thence he will return to San Francisco, and take a new start for the other side of the Pacific Ocean, China, India and the East generally. He has already traveled over the world quite extensively, and appears to have seen whatever there was to be seen wherever he went.—*San Francisco Alta California, July 25.*

Brutal Outrage on a Chinaman.—Yesterday evening a boy informed the Harbor Police that a dead Chinaman was lying on the Market-street Wharf. They repaired to the place, and there found a Chinaman, not dead, but insensible, and bleeding profusely from half a dozen deep gashes in his head. It soon transpired that the unfortunate man, who is a harmless, peaceable fellow, and gets his living by catching and selling crabs and other shell-fish, had been surrounded by a mob of brutal boys, and struck until he fell senseless on the wharf. He was removed to the hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. There was apparently no other motive for this atrocity than the brutal instincts of the young ruffians who perpetrated it. Such boys are constantly hanging about our wharves eager to glut their cruelty upon any Chinaman who may pass. No arrests were made, for, of course, it was impossible to identify the offenders.—*San Francisco Times, July 30.*

Singular Conduct of a Steamboat Captain.—None of the passengers by the Bristol line steamboat train from this city were able to get aboard the *Plymouth Rock* for New-York last evening, as the boat started just as the train reached the depot; and it is represented that there was a remarkable perverseness in refusing to stop when the state of affairs was made known to the officers of the boat, before she had got a cable's length from the wharf. The agent of the line had given no orders to start the boat, and at the time when the plank was hauled in was engaged in attending to the debarkation of the passengers from the train. The agent gave the disappointed passengers—about twenty-five in number—passes to go to New-York by the Shore line, and sent up a special train to bring them here in time to connect with the 10 o'clock train from Boston.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 20.*

Killed by His Son.—A shocking case of parricide is reported from Pennsylvania. A man named Thomas was in the act of cruelly beating his youngest child, when the mother interfered to save the little one. Upon this Thomas seized his wife by the throat and choked her. All this time a little son of the pair had been quietly looking on, but upon the instant that his mother was attacked he drew from his pocket a penknife, with which he stabbed his father several times, cutting the intestines, inflicting, of course, fatal injuries. The lad had not been arrested at last accounts, the neighbors generally regarding the act as justifiable. The age of young Thomas is only fourteen.—*Rochester Express, Aug. 20.*

The New-Orleans *Times* says that Gen. Jas. B. Steedman made such a good, honest, square-toed Democratic speech at the meeting the other night that an enthusiastic Hibernian present immediately christened him "Jem of the sas."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Mayor Clark, of Charleston, S. C., feeling that in the political excitement now pervading all classes in that city a single act of violence, whether accidental or intentional, may cause a deplorable breach of law and order, has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to abstain as far as possible from all public demonstrations of a noisy or riotous nature.

Much excitement was occasioned in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Friday by the accidental shooting of a man named Toohill, a miner. William G. Milliken, a young Philadelphian, and William W. Wheelock, of New-York, were arrested on the charge of shooting Toohill. A preliminary hearing before Esquire Lewis resulted in their committal to jail on the charge of murder; but Judge Conyngham promptly reversed this decision and admitted them to bail in $10,000 to appear on Monday. The evidence showed the affair to have been accidental, the fatal ball glancing from a tree and entering the brain of the deceased, while Milliken and Wheelock were discharging pistols at a mark. The accused were visiting leading citizens in Wilkesbarre. Bail for them was promptly offered by a dozen prominent residents.

Suit was recently brought against the Jeffersonville (Illinois) Railroad Company for damages arising from the destruction of a pork-house, the fire originating from a passing engine. The trial, after having lasted four days, resulted in a verdict in favor of the Company.

Epps T. Lanier, a delivery clerk in the employ of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, died at his residence in Allegheny, Penn., on Wednesday, under circumstances which have given rise to rumor that his death was produced by poison. On Thursday, it is said, Mrs. Lanier, his wife, was lying dangerously ill with the same symptoms, and it was reported that she admitted to her physician that she had taken poison herself, and also given it to her husband.

Hon. James Speed addressed a Republican meeting in Memphis, Clark County, Ind., on Thursday. It was his first speech of the campaign, and was eloquent and impressive.

The widow of the late Commodore French Forrest has applied to the President to be allowed the balance of the pay due her husband at the time he went South to join the Confederate forces. The President has referred Mrs. Forrest's communication to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

The Medical Society of Harford County, Md., has adopted a petition to President Johnson asking for the release of Dr. Mudd, who as they say, has been confined at the Dry Tortugas for nearly three years "for the alleged but unproved complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln."

Miss Isabella Smith, daughter of Gen. Kirby Smith, United States Consul at Panama, was accidentally drowned yesterday, at Torresdale, Penn. The young lady was but 17 years of age.

A local editor in Detroit who was crippled for life by the Magnolia disaster on Lake Erie, has sued the owners of that steamboat for $30,000 damages.

One thousand dollars has been subscribed in Toronto to provide for the entertainment of the "eleven" English cricketers who are soon to make a tour of Canada and the United States.

Major John M. Naglas has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Fifth District of Illinois, and Wm. Mills by the Democracy of the Third District of Iowa.

The Grand Trunk Railroad of Michigan and the Grand Trunk Railroad of Northern Indiana, have consolidated, the new Company taking the name of the Michigan Air Line Railroad.

The North Carolina House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill providing that the election of Congressmen in that State shall be held on the day of the Presidential election.

The oil men of West Virginia tendered a complimentary dinner to Senator P. G. Van Winkle, in consideration of his efforts in securing the removal of the tax on petroleum. The Senator accepted, and the dinner was eaten at Parkersburg on Thursday.

Mr. Charles L. Elliott, of Albany, the artist, is seriously ill. He has been sick some weeks, but not until within a few days ago has his case been considered dangerous. The disease is abscess on the brain, and a relative who was with him on Friday says his death is but a question of short time.

Gen. Joseph A. Willard died in Lowville, Lewis County, on Tuesday night, aged 65 years. He was a member of the State Senate in 1857-8, and for over forty years has been an honored and influential citizen of Lowville. He was a native of Vermont.

By a recent decision of the Post Office Department, samples of wheat and coffee, sent by mail, will hereafter be charged regular letter rates, three cents per half ounce. Other grains, seeds and like samples will go as heretofore, at newspaper rates.

Nine of the sixteen Republican members of Congress from Ohio have been renominated. Messrs. Spalding, Shellabarger, Eckley, Delano and Plants declined renominations, and two, Messrs. Clarke and Buckland, were candidates for renomination, but were defeated.

The Cattle Plague has appeared at Cincinnati. Seventeen cows belonging to one dairy have been stricken with the disease, and are dying off rapidly. It is supposed the plague was brought here by Texas cattle.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad bridge at Sterling, Ill., which was 300 feet in length, was destroyed by fire last night. It will be rebuilt at once.

Sanitary Inspector Morris reports that the herd of cattle which he was sent to inspect at Millerton, N. Y., was infected, and was placed in quarantine by his orders; that several of them had died, and that seventeen were sent to New-York before he arrived, and that he had advised the Governor to proceed against the parties who had the cattle in charge. He also reports that a herd of dairy cows, at Amenia, N. Y., has been for some time afflicted with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that their milk has been forwarded to New-York daily for consumption.

Last evening the General Committee of the Boys in Blue, met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and made effective arrangements for forming organizations throughout the City.

Yesterday morning at 1 A. M., James Nicholson, whom Mary Ann Jordan struck with an iron bar, in Brooklyn, on Friday night, died from his injuries. The woman was arrested yesterday at No. 118 Navy-street, Brooklyn, where she resided, and where the fatal occurrence took place. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

The number of arrests made by the Police of the City of Brooklyn during the past week was 484.

Secretary Welles arrived at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the *Tallapoosa*, on his way from Boston to Washington. He declined a public reception. He remains here to-day, and sails for the capital to-morrow.

The Board of Councilmen, yesterday, held a special meeting, and admitted the five contesting Councilmen to seats, at the same time protesting against the *mandamus* by which they were compelled to this action. The whole Board was subsequently arrested for the previous contempt of Court, and were paroled to appear before Judge Barnard, at Chambers, to-morrow.

Michael J. Candy and Charles Burke, who were sentenced a short time ago by Judge Lott to be hung on Friday, 28th inst., for their implication in the murder of Miss Hicks, of Westchester, have been respited by Gov. Fenton until Friday, Oct. 9, the day assigned for the execution of Thomas Fitzgerald, at White Plains.

Music on the Mall at Central Park yesterday was listened to by an immense concourse of people. The weather was fine and everybody was there, in carriages, on horseback or on foot.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Hamburg Aug. 8, and Southampton, Aug. 11, arrived at this port yesterday.

Let Us Have Peace!

The Democrats think themselves very humorous when they take the celebrated sentence of Gen. Grant, and after pronouncing or spelling the words absurdly, repeat it in all sorts of incongruous connections.

We agree with the remark of Hon. M. F. Conway, in a note recently published in the Times, that the appeal of Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace!" is probably the best speech that has been or will be made in the Presidential canvass.

The country is at war! Not the bloody strife which began and ended with President Lincoln's administration—but yet a strife involving the predominance of violent and malignant passions, and finding expression in the fierce and furious language of embittered hate! The strife is a costly and a damaging one. Its influence is felt in both North and South. It has hindered the development of Southern production and industry, and retarded the completion of Southern reorganization. It has kept the whites and the blacks in antagonism. It has kept the South from recovering the losses of war with that rapidity which was within its power. It has made itself felt upon Northern commerce and Northern prosperity, and has injured every class of the community. It has made itself felt upon the public finances, the national taxation and the people's burden. It has kept up feelings that should have been allayed, disturbed relations that should have been harmonious, and in a hundred ways has damaged the country beyond measurement.

What was it that brought about and has kept up this strife? Mainly the conduct of the same Democratic Party which brought about the first war, and the same knavish political leaders who plunged the country into the turmoil of 1861. When they found themselves overwhelmed and defeated in their attempts to secure power by force,—when they found their schemes and their principles blasted by the fury of an indignant people,—when they found there was no hope of success in a sanguinary struggle with the patriotic sentiment of the country, they set to work attempting to secure their lost ground by subtlety and craft, and all the manœuverings of political gamblers. They began to set up their old claims, to put forward their old pretensions, and to embroil the public passions over issues which but lately, in their terror and dismay, they had declared to be everlastingly settled and forever buried out of sight.

In this bitter and damaging strife the country has been kept during the whole of President Johnson's administration. It is displaying all its worst features at this moment. The most violent rebel leaders of the South and the most knavish Copperheads of the North, are operating on those classes of the populace within their reach, with all their inflammatory and demagogic arts, and are doing all they can to increase and intensify the strife as the period of the Presidential election approaches.

There would be nothing but a continuance of strife in the event of their success. According to the programme of Frank Blair—which was indorsed by the Democratic National Convention—the triumph of the party will inaugurate a revolution. "We must have a President," says he, "who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts." "There is but one way," says Blair, "and that is for the President elect to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives." Everybody knows what would be the condition of this already distracted country if Seymour, as President, was to undertake to trample into dust the legislation of Congress and compel the army to undo its "usurpations" at the South and dispel the State Governments. It would be nothing less than anarchy. The past strife of the war, and the later strife of political rancor, would be followed by a more destructive turmoil and a more disastrous confusion.

It is after such experiences, and when we are menaced with such prospects, that the great Soldier of the Union, who never speaks but to utter the weightiest words in the most earnest manner, addresses the American people in his brief but solemn appeal, "Let us have peace!" It is an utterance which indicates a better understanding of the wants of the country, and a profounder statesmanship, and a higher wisdom, and a nobler patriotism, than could be contained in a week's palaver of a sharp-tongued sophist like Seymour.

Gen. Grant is the man to give peace to our distracted country. His election would at once stop the mouths of the noisy and arrogant rebels of the South. It would finally blast the hopes and crush the wild schemes of the uneasy Democratic demagogues of the North. The old and implacable Confederate leaders would sink out of sight. The old and venomous Copperhead leaders would understand that there was neither profit nor power in attempting to keep the country at strife. In the South there would be no further prospect of rebel supremacy; in the North there would be no dream of a Copperhead triumph.

The people would be permitted to enjoy the peace they crave; and the wretched turmoil of the country would be over.

Once already has Gen. Grant given the country peace. It was after the people had been plunged into a terrible war—after we had suffered defeat and misfortune—after we had been half ruined by incompetence and quackery—after we had tried a dozen leaders and found two dozen failures, that Gen. Grant's genius and spirit began to display themselves, and in two brief years he conquered a peace from the battlements of Vicksburg to the Apple Tree of Appomattox.

Gen. Grant will again give the country peace. And his administration will secure for us order, freedom, justice, prosperity and public virtue, no less than peace.

Lord Napier of Magdala on his Policy in Abyssinia.

Lord Napier of Magdala has made a good many speeches since his arrival in England, but none of them have been so interesting as that he recently delivered at a dinner given to him by the Mayor and Corporation of Welshpool, a small town in Wales, in the neighborhood of which he happened to be staying with relatives. The conqueror of Abyssinia has been a soldier on active service for nearly all his life, and he evidently felt a certain sense of constraint at the formal and stately banquets given to him in London, and confined himself in general on these occasions to a brief acknowledgment of the compliment conferred upon him. But at Welshpool, in a quiet country town, among relatives and friends, he spoke more freely and unreservedly than on any previous occasion, and entered fully into the circumstances under which the object of the expedition—the release of the prisoners—was achieved, and the nature of his policy toward Theodore and the other native chieftains throughout the campaign. On the latter point, his answer to the handful of spiteful calumniators, who had accused him of obtaining the release of the prisoners from Theodore by deceit, was complete. He showed beyond a doubt, even if a doubt had ever existed, that no false promises or grounds for expecting anything but the total overthrow of his power had ever been held out to Theodore. Even when Lieut. Prideaux arrived as the bearer of Theodore's proposals for peace, and implied submission, Lord Napier felt that the "honor of the country" demanded that not even the rescue of the captives should be attained by any abatement of the terms of unconditional surrender originally proposed, and he sent Lieut. Prideaux back to what seemed to be certain death. In the meantime, Theodore had released the captives, but not in consequence of any false representations held out or hinted at by the British Commander. Rather, in fact, than be guilty of the smallest deflection from the course of honor, Lord Napier risked the lives of the captives, even when under the walls of Magdala. The course he took may seem, at first sight, hazardous and unnecessary, but it was, in reality, the only one open to him. He could not retreat from the terms originally demanded, and he could not be a party to deceiving the barbarous monarch even by a diplomatic ruse. Probably no one except a few of his countrymen, ever really suspected Lord Napier of dishonorable conduct in his relations with Theodore, and it is satisfactory to find that he has been able to finally put an end to all possible controversy on the question. England may fairly say that her invasion of Abyssinia was prompted by no selfish motives, and that her honor during the war was unsullied by any unworthy mode of conducting it.

Our Preachers.

In our Sunday services at church two elements are prominent—the offices of worship and the sermon. In the former, whether following the preacher or the prayer-book, the congregation participate; as to the latter, they are simply listeners. In most Protestant churches in this country, the sermon occupies the greater portion of the time allotted to divine service. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal congregations devote more attention to *worship*. And in this respect they are right. The general diffusion of knowledge and of published literature has supplied much of that material which formerly could only be given from the pulpit. The Bible is, or might be, in every household, and its teachings are so plain that he who runs may read. The chief object of the Sabbath service is worship—devotion. Not sufficient prominence is given to this feature by a large number of Protestant churches. In many it is almost entirely reserved for the weekly evening prayer-meeting, which is usually frequented by only a small portion of the congregation. In the Sunday service two or three hymns are sung, usually by a choir; two prayers are made by the preacher, and a portion of Scripture is read, and this is all of the service that can properly be called worship. These hymns and prayers are, in many churches, simply listened to by the congregation. The Congregationalists and Baptists have introduced an important reform in respect to singing, by making the choirs simply leaders of the congregations. The Methodists go further than this, and audibly respond to the prayers. The Episcopalians go still further; they have a regular service, in all of which—in the special prayers, in the Litany, and in the Scriptural readings—the congregation continually participate by responses.

But while we would give worship the most prominent place in the Sabbath service, still the sermon is a very important element. If it is merely an essay or a lecture, then its effectiveness only reaches to that extent. If it is a poem, then it has simply the effect of poetry. But the highest effectiveness of the sermon does not come from either its intellectuality or sentimentality, but from its application to human life. Both intellect and sentiment should be subservient to this higher purpose.

Christianity does not depend upon mere precept for its command over human hearts; it has its sacred mysteries; it solves problems insoluble by the human intellect—in a word, it is not simply moral, it is also spiritual. The minister of the gospel, therefore, if he would use the complete armory of Christianity, must use both of these elements. He must inculcate morality, which pertains to the visible relations between human beings in the family and in society; but he must also quicken and maintain Faith—which is fidelity to the Invisible, pertaining to the relations between each individual and his God. It is this more spiritual element which *vitalizes* morality, and which is the glowing influence, the motive power, in human life.

It is a question whether the theological culture of our ministry conduces to the effectiveness of preaching. It tends too much, on the one hand, toward cold, intellectual analysis; or, on the other, toward mysticism. Considered as to its end, the sermon is useless if it be not spiritual; but it is equally useless if all its spirituality be not brought to bear upon the outward life. The great fault in the preaching of the day is its lack of applicability to the every-day interests of humanity. Christianity is truly the great organ of human progress; but, still, how true it is that this progress mainly goes on over the heads of our preachers, and, we may add, even in spite of their preaching. The pulpit does not rise to the sublime height of the great argument of Christianity. Sermons are, in the majority of cases, vague and meaningless—mere talk, without effect. They, to a great degree, refuse to concern themselves with the vital questions which vex the earthly pilgrimage of mortals, while they indulge in meaningless prating about the conversion of souls, the joys of heaven, or the terrors of hell. The efforts of clergymen to intensify and perpetuate sectional animosities, instead of preaching universal Christian charity, is the principal obstacle in the way of the union of all Christian organizations in a common brotherhood. This is the rule, though, fortunately, there are noble exceptions.

And how few are the clergymen, who, rejecting platitudes, rejecting also mere poetic sentiment, factitious eloquence, and naked theological notions, bring the Gospel of Christ to bear directly upon the real needs of their congregations! The help which should come to the sorely tempted does not come. The instruction which ought to be given to parents as to the training of their children is not given. No influence is brought to bear against the crying evils of society.

Much of this ineffective preaching is due to the lack of real power among the ministry. It has become almost a proverb, that when a young man appears incapable of entering into other and more competitive pursuits, he should be thrown into the pulpit. Thus oftentimes the weakest take the place which ought to be allotted to the most vigorous. This is an insult to Christianity. The field which of all others offers the widest scope to the profoundest and the most practical of human energies is to a great degree occupied by incompetents. Hence it is that a large proportion of those who are the most devoted admirers of our clergy are women. Strong men turn away from the sentimental sermons of the day, and seek both intellectual and spiritual food elsewhere.

It is true that there has been great improvement in popular preaching during the last fifty years. But there is still room for progress. Let our strongest minded men enter the ministry; and let our clergymen receive as large salaries as they would in any other profession.

The Councilmanic Troubles.

The Sheriff yesterday succeeded in effecting the arrest of the contumacious Councilmen whom he had previously reported as "non-get-atable." These worthy City Fathers refused to admit to seats in their Board five members who claimed to have been elected, and whose claims were subsequently sustained by the Courts; and further refused to obey a *mandamus* requiring them to admit the contesting five to membership. Thereupon a warrant for the arrest of the Councilmen was given to the Sheriff, but he, credulous man that he is, accepting the reports that the persons he sought had hastily absented themselves from the City, made a return to the writ something after the manner of the Western Sheriff, who reported to the Judge that the man he sought was "*non-get-atabus on logabus in swampabus.*"

Yesterday, however, a notice appeared on the door of the Supreme Court Chamber, setting forth that all returns to writs not returnable on that day would be adjourned to Monday. The magical effect of this announcement could hardly have been anticipated—at least not by those unfamiliar with "the tricks and the manners" of City Hall officials. A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was called, and promptly at 11 o'clock the heretofore "non-get-atable" Councilmen appeared in their seats. Immediately a resolution was offered and adopted, admitting the five contesting members to seats, under protest, and directing the Counsel of the Board to take legal steps forthwith to test their right to their newly-obtained seats. Soon after a Sheriff's officer appeared and notified the contumacious Councilmen that they were under arrest for contempt of Court—a non-bailable offence. After some little excitement, and a show of reluctance on the part of the officer, the prisoners were released on giving their word of honor that they would appear in Court on Tuesday morning, to answer the charges made against them. While the security offered for their appearance does not possess a very high market value, nevertheless the Councilmen will, doubtless, be in attendance at Court, and another scene in this little municipal farce will be enacted. How the matter may end eventually, so far as the parties to the quarrel are concerned, is of very little importance to the public. But one thing seems pretty certainly settled—the taxpayers will have large bills of costs to pay in the shape of counsel fees, court and "incidental expenses." There are many dollars to be accumulated out of the matter by some persons, and the Councilmen will keep things going as long as possible for the benefit of their friends. The results of their doings will make themselves manifest in the next tax levy.

The Bricklayers' Strike.

The bricklayers' strike may be considered as virtually at an end. The workmen have been out of employment a number of weeks, and their efforts to control the business affairs of the builders have ended in failure. The result might have been different had judicious counsels prevailed among the strikers; but the hot-heads among them obtained control of the movement, and by demanding too much they have lost all. The simple demand that eight hours, instead of ten, should constitute a day's work would doubtless have been acceded to without a murmur by the employers. But when the workmen refused to accept a reduction in their wages corresponding with their reduction of labor; when they dictated the number of apprentices that might be employed by each boss, and specified what men should be employed and what ones discharged; and, finally, when they stipulated that no boss should work upon his own job, they assumed to regulate matters in which they had no right to interfere, and imposed conditions to which the master masons could not be expected to submit. The wise and prudent among the men saw this themselves, and after the first excitement of the strike had passed over, they began to make terms for themselves individually and to return to their work. It was this disaffection and secession which broke the backbone of the eight-hour movement. Some of the workmen still hold out, but the master masons find plenty of bricklayers ready and willing to work on the old terms. Indeed, the workmen lose some points which the employers had conceded heretofore, under protest, rather than encounter a strike; but the strike having been sprung upon them, they now enforce their protest and assert their rights once more.

The strike has been most disastrous to both the parties engaged in it, and also to the public at large,—to the workingmen, inasmuch as it has left them idle during what should have been their harvest time, with no incomes to meet their daily expenses; to the employers, who have in some instances been unable to fulfill their contracts, and generally from entering into others; to the public in very nearly suspending building operations, and deterring men of capital from investing their means in the erection of dwelling-houses and stores. It has also been an expensive movement to those other labor associations who contributed largely of their means to support the bricklayers in their idleness. That the demands of the workmen were unjust is conceded by them in the fact that they failed by individual secessions. The strike was not abandoned by official action of the various unions, but those who saw the injustice of the movement quietly shook themselves clear of it as soon as the first excitement had somewhat worn off, and they dared express their sentiments in word and deed. The result of this strike should be a lesson to other labor associations, and teach the workingmen the folly of strikes. Employers are, as a rule, reasonable beings, and willing to concede more to fair words and fair play than to coercion and organized opposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Italian adventurer has for some time been trying to get a hearing from Secretary Seward, in order to ventilate a scheme for selling to this Government an island which he claims to have discovered somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. He wont tell anybody where his island is, but he has revealed the fact that it is of enormous value, and all the rest he will make known after he has been paid something like a million dollars for the information. The whole thing is so preposterous that we are surprised any paper should be deluded into speaking seriously about it—even in dull times.

While Mr. Bonner most persistently refuses to permit any of his celebrated fast horses to participate in the "sports of the turf," and peremptorily declines to respond to any of the numerous challengers who desire to "match him," he seems to delight in tantalizing the turfites by occasional private exhibitions of his horses. The famous horse *Dexter*, having made at Buffalo the fastest time on record, so enraptured Mr. Bonner that he purchased him immediately, at a fabulous price, and at once withdrew him from the racing course. This was aggravating to all ambitious owners of fast horses, who were thus required to compete against the fastest recorded time, but not against the horse that made it. But Mr. Bonner has just added what may be termed "insult to injury." A day or two since, while *Dexter* was taking his morning exercise at the Fashion Course, some admirers of the animal persuaded his trainer to "let him out," which he finally did. *Dexter* responded in his usual manner, and, to the surprise of all present, beat his Buffalo time by making the mile in 2:14. What will the lovers of racing say to this new aggravation on the part of Mr. Bonner?

Just at the time of Sarmiento's election as President and, no doubt, in accordance with his policy, the Argentine Republic has set up its new metropolis of Rosario on the Parana—a central position more satisfactory to the Federal ideas of the people than Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres has always domineered more or less over the other Provinces, and till within a few years kept for herself what she got by her Custom-house. She will henceforward live on more sisterly terms with the other States or Provinces. The City of Buenos Ayres is nevertheless destined to be a wealthy and powerful centre of commerce, from its position at the mouth of the far-flowing La Plata. Sarmiento has declared, in a burst of patriotic prophesy, that it will yet be the grandest capital on the coast of America—North or South. He did not even except New-York, and, of course, he makes nothing of Rio. Neither does he appear to think that Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, on the other side of the La Plata estuary, will be able to maintain an effective rivalry.

To some over-good people in his congregation, who declined to take part in politics because they were "not of this world," Mr. Spurgeon is said to have replied rather testily: "You might as well, being sheep of the Lord, decline to eat a mutton chop on the plea that it would be cannibalism." The illustration was not in very good taste, perhaps, for a clergyman, but his mutton-headed parishoners certainly deserved no better answer.

A Mr. Arthur Young, in England, has published an extraordinary book called *The Disentanglement of Ideas*. It consists of a series of fantastic diagrams or eight-pointed stars, with significant words, each representing some leading idea or other, placed in the centre or at the various points. It will be necessary for Mr. Young to publish another book on the "Disentanglement" of his diagrams before the value of his invention can be fully realized by mankind.

North Carolina will poll more white votes for Gen. Grant than any other Southern State, except Tennessee. A correspondent of the *Telegram* reports a conversation on the subject with Mr. Holden, the present Governor of the State. After saying that there was little doubt that Grant would be elected by an overwhelming majority in November, and that all of the newly admitted States would go in his favor except Alabama and Georgia, both of which were doubtful, Gov. Holden said that *North Carolina was safe for Grant.* Neither party would poll a full vote, but he anticipated 20,000 Republican majority. This, however, was a large estimate, and he would content himself by claiming 15,000 for Grant. The Democracy would poll about 65,000 votes, the Republicans about 80,000 in North Carolina. We have no doubt that these estimates will be found perfectly safe.

That easy and spontaneous French loan is as remarkable a fact as any other in this very remarkable age. No potentate or statesman has shown more ability in the management of the democracy than Napoleon III. His system in that respect is quite a political study. As a despot he had first to confront universal suffrage—and he at once trusted himself to it, as fearless as Alexander on the back of *Bucephalus*. He had conciliated the Church, and he knew the conservative and traditional character of all old peoples. When the political economists said he was going beyond his means, outrunning the "constable," according to the old saying, he turned to the people and got from them all the money he wanted, got far more than this in the most powerful guarantee of his reign and dynasty. For when the people lend their money they range themselves on the side of order against revolution, and don't want to see their bank "broken." Napoleon is "King of the Commons" in his country, and France, grumbling but going ahead, could, probably, better spare a better man.

King Kamehameha lately thanked the American Bible Society for a copy of the Holy Scriptures in Hawaiian. He also sent his Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Varigny, to the Courts of Europe to secure a treaty by which the Sandwich Island Monarchy may be protected against all civilizers from the outside. No doubt the European Powers will look after this little "sick man" also, and see that he take no detriment. The greatest detriment he has to fear, however, will be the regular dwindling away of his island race, which will leave the white man ultimately in a majority. The Kamehamehas will have nothing for it but to grow white too—as they can easily manage, by means of their marriage alliances. Kamehameha, like King Duncan, "bears his faculties meekly." None of *his* subjects ever manifest a desire to shoot him.

For a man so sagacious as Napoleon III., it seems strange he should countenance those repressions of the Press, in the cases of Rochefort and others. That liberty to arraign, denounce and grow scurrilous tends to diminish any power of public mischief. The Emperor, who was once in this country, should remember our style of politics. We have just now, as we see by the journals, to elect to the Chief Magistracy, a drunkard, a fool, a hereditary maniac, or a butcher. Men are actually employed to shriek these tremendous facts into the ears of all concerned, and they do shriek accordingly morning, noon and sunset. But nobody minds the shriekers. This liberty of outcry carries its own correction. A license to abuse everything tends to put people in good humor with everything. Those French authorities are nearly as bad as their predecessors who wanted to carry out the *Ordonnances* of 1830. They should let Rochefort alone—in order to get the better of him.

There was a report that Prof. Max Muller, of Oxford University, was about to visit the United States for the purpose of lecturing on his favorite theme—Philology; but he himself denies it. At the same time, he says he would be happy to go to America; but that, as a lecturer on Languages and Religion, he would be only "carrying coals to Newcastle." This is too complimentary by half. We have certainly a good deal of religious lecturing, in one style or other, but language is quite another affair. The philosophy of language is considered a very dry study with us—though it is the real basis of all philosophic study—and few have any taste for it. But the Professor may create a taste under the ribs of indifference; for he has a world of learning, like Bochart, or Gesenius, or Bopp. Let him bring over those "coals" and kindle a philological fire.

Many speculations of all sorts are ready to accompany Rosecrans to Mexico—all tending to and meaning some decided predominance of the United States in that country, or some gathering-in, perhaps, of some of its border States in the way of purchase, or for some other "consideration." Our interference in Mexico should be one to protect the integrity of that country and help it through its difficulties. It is a dangerous country to meddle with—full of elements or aliments which we should find it very hard to assimilate. As a prosperous and fraternal ally, Mexico would be worth more to us than as a malcontent member of the body politic—alien in blood, religious feeling, traditions, &c. That "sick-man" logic does not become a people of republicans; and it is not we, but time, that shall restore that nation of Mexico. There is time enough for us all, and room enough for us all, on this continent.

About eight or nine months ago Mr. Dabney, the United States Consul at Fayal, discovered that the Azores were swarming with American sailors, most of whom were men who had gone out in whale-ships and then deserted. He made arrangements to send them home, and chartered the Portugese brig *Evarista*, on which he shipped about eighty-eight of them. This vessel sailed away for the West, and as she has not been since heard of, it is supposed she is lost. But it is not improbable those rovers took the ship's helm and steered where they pleased, dispersing afterward in various ways. Such a lot of Argonauts would not be very amenable on a voyage, and many will rather believe that they did something else in the mutineering and deserting way, than that they foundered suddenly and altogether at sea, without leaving any trace behind.

The Tycoon, the other day, meant to enter the circle of civilization with an iron-clad. China is doing the same with an Embassy and a telegraph company. This last, formed in the United States, with Hon. A. G. Curtin as President, has obtained a charter from the Emperor Tchoung Tche, through Mr. Burlingame, for a telegraph line to run along the Chinese coast for over 900 miles, from Canton to Shanghae, including ports having a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and a still more valuable domestic and coasting trade. The intelligent Chinese will be likely to make great use of the telegraph, as they do in California, and it will effect a grand change in their social system. It must also make a change in their language, by breaking down the clumsy Chinese alphabet, which does not admit of rapid writing. At all events, alphabet or no alphabet, this telegraph will be a powerful innovation on the "ancient solitary reign" of Chinese custom. In a short time it will probably be connected with the Cable Telegraph, laid down between Shanghae and the Golden Gate, *via* the peninsula of Alaska, the Aleution Isles and the City of Yeddo.

It is a noticeable fact that, just now, the English Government is falling into the wake of our own Naval Department, and constructing *monitors*, that is, flat vessels with a turret. The Britons, with their grand three-decker ideas, built stupendous and heavy hulls of iron, with heroic names, and then found that bullets could be got which would make those leviathans little better than leather. They have now come down to the common-sense idea of *evasion*—getting safely under water in the shape of a cheese raft. The London *Times* helped to bring that change about—pointing to the success of the American "*monitors*." While accepting the compliment, Americans should not forget that both they and the English owe that happy idea to the genius of a Swede. We all remember how Capt. Ericsson charmed us with his theory of hot and cold air—a good theory enough, which may yet be worked out in some other way. The failure of that idea is well compensated by the success of the other, and we may note, in a passing way, how much the two nations are indebted, for their most effective maritime armament to the indefatigable genius of our excellent Swedish-American.

It is held that for a man of leisure the system of material life should be: coffee on rising, breakfast from 10 to 12, dinner from 6 to 8. This leaves a clear head before breakfast, and plenty of time for general occupation or amusement before dinner. But for a man of affairs this pleasant division of time is outrageously inconvenient, and in New-York, where most busy men live at the other end of our long City or in neighboring places, it is simply impossible. But in Paris it is the universal custom; and so, about the time when business men ought to be hardest and most effectively at work, from 10 until 1, Monsieur is at his breakfast, and cannot be seen. Paris loses the best three working hours of the day, and Paris can never know what it is to have commerce.

The Miltonic Epitaph controversy is still waged with great spirit in the English newspapers, and the weight of testimony now appears to be against the Miltonic origin of the poem. But who, if not Milton, was the author? A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that it may have been written by Andrew Marvell. The initials, it is said, look as much like A. M. (Andrew Marvell) as J. M. (John Milton.) It is also urged in favor of this theory, that Milton, throughout his poems, uses the word "its" only twice. In a well-known and short poem of Marvell's, "How vainly men themselves amaze," (the metre of which is the same as that of the Epitaph,) and within two stanzas of sixteen lines, we find "its" used four times. We may, therefore, roughly put it thus: Andrew Marvell has employed the word "its" once in every four lines, the author of the Epitaph once in every twelve lines, Milton once in 10,000 lines. But the indefatigable English critics have suggested several other variations on the initials, one of which is "H. M.," for Henry More, "a singular man, who wrote 'Psychozoia,' or 'Life of the Soul.'" Another writer retains the "J. M.," but makes those initials read for Jasper Mayne, "the facetious Royalist clergyman, author of the 'City Match.'" The controversy over these beautiful and touching verses promises to be as brilliant and also as interminable as that about "Junius."

The London *Saturday Review* continues its sharp articles on fashionable women. In a recent number it gives the following picture of female morality in the upper classes. Have we anything like it in our own cities?

> "The favorite physician has a hard time of it with these ladies; and the more popular he is the harder his work. It is well for his generation when he is a man of honor and integrity, and knows how to add self-respect and moral power to the qualities which have made him the general favorite. For his influence over that idle woman is for the time almost unlimited—like nothing so much as that of the handsome abbé and the fascinating director of Catholic countries; and if he chooses to abuse it, and to turn it to evil issues, he can. And, however great the merit in him that he does not, it does not lessen the demerit of the woman that he could. * * * Sometimes there is a fluttering show of art patronage, and the fashionable woman has a handsome painter or well-bred musician in her train, whom she pets publicly and patronizes graciously. Sometimes it is a young poet or a rising novelist, considerably honored by the association, who dedicates his next novel to her, or writes verses in her praise, with such a fervency of gratitude as sets the base Philistines on the scent of the secret, and perhaps guessing not far amiss. For the fashionable woman has always some love affair on hand, more or less platonic, according to her own temperament or the boldness of the man—a love affair in which the least ingredient is love in any real or wholesome sense; a love affair which is vanity, idleness, a dissolute imagination, and contempt of such prosaic things as morals; a love affair not even to be excused by the tragic frenzy of earnest passion, and which may be guilty and yet not true. The physical effects of such a life as this are as bad as the mental, and both are as bad as can be. * * * The unnatural feeling against maternity existing among fashionable women is one of the worst mental signs of their state, as their frequent inability to be mothers at all is one of the worst physical results."

THEATRICAL.

What is Being Done in the Dramatic World—Here and Hereabouts.

The principal members of the English Opera Bouffe Troupe, which Mr. Samuel Colville engaged for the *matinée* performances at Wood's new Theatre and Museum, arrived in New-York during the past week. The principal members composing the company are Misses Susan and Blanche Galton, nieces to Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Susan Pyne Galton, sister to Miss Pyne, Mr. Thos. Whiffin, tenor, and Mr. Cox, baritone. They appear on the opening day, Aug. 31, and perform daily at the *matinées*. Mr. Barnum, by the way, is to deliver the opening address at the inaugural afternoon entertainment.

Mr. Brougham expects to be in the field, with his new theatre, about the 1st of October. Those who visited the place when it was open as a minstrel hall, will scarcely recognize it when, in response to Mr. Brougham's invitation, they call again. It will consist of a parquette, dress circle and second circle—the prices of admission being $1 50 to parquette, $1 to dress circle, and 75 cents to second—with six private boxes, two of which are already let for the season. It will be exclusively devoted to comedy and extravaganza, or that performance which is known as the "Vestris" style of entertainment—all brightness and fun. There will be a fine orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Eckhart, and it is expected to commence its career with two new pieces by Mr. Brougham—an original two-act comedy, and a new extravaganza, in which Mary Carr, C. Hale, Effie Germon, Cornelia Jefferson, W. C. Crosby and Fanny Prestige will appear. A daughter of Mrs. Eames, the sculptor, will *début* also, under the name of Amy Girdlestone.

Mrs. Charles Howard (Watkins) is engaged to play *Helen Rolleston* in "Foul Play," to be produced next week at the New-York Theatre, but Mr. Harkins threatens to insist on his rights to the sole production of the play and will enjoin the performance.

Miss Lotta, who is being pestered with suits and summonses by her angered parent, will be of age, it is said, in October.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, the celebrated English actress, will give a series of readings at Steinway Hall during October, and will probably appear at some of our theatres during the coming season.

We get from a contemporary these particulars of Edwin Booth's new theatre, which is to be ready for public admiration about the first of the New Year: "There are to be three tiers of galleries. The latter differ somewhat in construction from the galleries of other City theatres. The boundary lines are of peculiar contour, unique but graceful, and instead of rising directly above each other, the second tier recedes above the first and the third above the second. Viewed from the stage, this arrangement looks well, besides having the advantage of permitting the 'gods' of the second and third tiers to have full view of the performance. Beneath the stage is a cavity thirty-two feet in depth, blasted out of the solid rock, and which will be made available for the purpose of sinking whole scenes, thus obviating telescoping and the cumbrous machinery generally used. The machinery will be handled on a new and improved plan, especially devised for the use of this theatre. The carpenter's shop and boiler and gas room will be under the side-walk of Twenty-third-street, so far away from the body of the building as to render danger from fire almost impossible. At the rear of the theatre is a large building, (24x150,) in which the green-room, dressing-rooms, scene and paint rooms will be located. Mindful of his loss when the old Winter Garden was burned, Mr. Booth has had constructed a fire-proof room, where his valuable wardrobe will be deposited."

Three burlesques on "Barbe Bleu" are in preparation for the coming Fall season. The Worrell Sisters are to produce one in September at their theatre; the San Francisco Minstrels are to begin their new season with another called "Barber Brown," and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels announce the third, under the title of "Barber Blue."

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is to begin a series of readings from Shakspeare, about the first of September. The tour will extend as far toward sunset as St. Louis, and will be confined mostly to the North and West. The following is named as her route: New-Haven, Hartford, Providence, New-Bedford, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Bloomington, Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pottsville, Trenton.

Mrs. Kemble will give one reading in each of the above towns, excepting Chicago, where she will read four times; in St. Louis four times, in Cincinnati four times, Providence two, Buffalo two, Cleveland two, Milwaukee two, and in Pittsburg two.

Mr. Henry Draper, the concert manager, died recently in the City of Providence, at his brother's residence. Mr. Draper was chiefly known in this City from his connection with the opening performances at the Theatre Francais, when Miss Richings and Zelda Harrison, and Messrs. Campbell, Castle and Seguin made their *début* in Eichberg's opera of "The Doctor of Ancantara." Mr. Draper was born in Philadelphia, and was the eldest son of the late Joseph Drayton, who was connected with the United States Exploring Expedition to the South Seas. His early life was passed in the engineering profession, having graduated in 1839 with honor at the Rensselaer Institute, of Troy, N. Y., from which college he held a diploma as civil engineer. Mr. Draper had recently dramatized A. Dumas' romance of *El Salteador* into English, and had the idea of producing it at Wood's new Museum, but his sudden death prevented him.

The inveterate gossiper of *Wilkes' Spirit* states that "Mrs. Clara Jennings-Kingsland will permanently retire from the stage, which can ill afford to lose so charming and clever an actress for so slight a cause as matrimony."

The rumorist of the *Sporting Times* gives information (!) that Mrs. Hoey is preparing a work for the Press, entitled *Recollections of the Stage.* We notice at the same time that Mr. D. T. Shaw, the lady's brother, who for many years has been connected with the theatrical profession, both in Europe and the United States, has also written a work entitled *Lights and Shadows of Theatrical Life; or, Thirty Years Before and Behind the Footlights.*

The real name of Adah Isaacs Menken (before her first marriage) was Adelaide McCord. She was born in a small village near New-Orleans, La., June 15, 1835. She was the eldest of the children, there being a boy and another girl. The sister was named Josephine. Adah was not born of Jewish parents, as has been stated, but embraced the Jewish religion in after years. Her father, who was a merchant in good position, died when she was seven years of age, and Adah and her sister then made their *début* as *danseuses* at the French Opera House, New-Orleans, doing so to assist their mother, who was then in reduced circumstances. Adah was then known as Adah Bertha Theodore, and under that name was first married. It was in Galveston, Texas, she made the acquaintance of Alexander Isaacs Menken, a musician of considerable talent, to whom she was married April 3, 1856, and from that time she was known to the world as Adah Isaacs Menken.

A German opera troupe is to give "Der Freichutz" and "Marta" in Providence next week. Mr. H. Grau is the manager, and Mme. Frederici, Miss Lang, Herr Himmer, Weinlich, Ignatz Pollak and Steinicke are of the company.

"Number Nip; or, Harlequin Jack Horner and Humpty Dumpty," is the name of the pantomime running at the Holliday-street Theatre.

Miss Jean Hosmer is playing "The Poor Girl" in Buffalo—her native place.

The Montreal Theatre closed for the season last night with Mrs. Gladstane as the star.

Col. Fitzgerald is to produce a new play, called "Wolves at Bay," this season. It is designed for Mrs. Drew's Theatre, in Philadelphia, and that estimable actress will sustain the leading *rôle.*

Annie Kemp has been engaged to play *Oberon,* in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, commencing in September.

They are playing in the South German Provincial theatres a farce entitled "Andrew Johnson; or, The President in Hot Water." Senators *Ross, Fowler* and *Henderson* appear on the stage, each carrying a big bag, supposed to contain gold; on opening them the Senators find that the bags are filled with leaden bullets. *Ben. Butler* and *Andrew Johnson* have a violent altercation in the course of the play, and the *dénouement* is the Goddess of Liberty scourging the whole crowd from the stage.

Mr. Charles Gaylor has written a novel called *Out of the Streets,* and this novel he has dramatized and will produce in the coming season.

James Robinson, the celebrated "bareback" rider, has joined Mr. Lent's New-York Circus again, and will reappear at the amphitheatre in Fourteenth-street, in October.

Mr. E. L. Davenport writes to say the Californians are beginning to appreciate him, and he will not return home just yet.

"Foul Play" will be produced in Philadelphia tomorrow night, at the Walnut-street Theatre.

The "Flash of Lightning" has been acted at the Boston Theatre all the week, and is considered a great success by the Boston Press.

The new hall connected with Pike's Opera House, will be opened to the public on Sept. 7, with an entertainment called the "Hibernicon," a panoramic representation of a tour in Ireland.

In continuation of our directory of the companies engaged for the leading theatres out of New-York, we subjoin the following:

Gossip of Foreign Theatricals.

Mr. Boucicault proposes to withdraw from the stage after the coming season. He will make his farewell in Dublin.

A son of Hudson, the Irish comedian and vocalist, has made his *début* on the stage in Australia, and made a failure.

A Mexican tragedian, named "Don Edgardo Collona," who has been acting the leading Shakespearean *rôles* at the St. James' Theatre, London, to thin houses, turns out to be an Englishman rightly named Chalmers, who was recently an humble member of the stock company at Drury Lane.

"Flying Scud" has been revived in London, this time at the Adelphi Theatre. The piece now terminates with the Derby race scene.

An English and German Philharmonic Society is giving concerts in Shanghae.

Harrison, the English tenor, formerly well known in this country, is now a hopeless invalid and a bankrupt, having lost all his fortune at the Covent Garden Opera House a year or two ago. A benefit was recently given him at that house, but after paying expenses there was literally nothing left for him.

We read in *Galignani*: "Mr. Wilkie Collins writes to protest against the dramatized version of "The Woman in White," announced at the Gaité; he denies having given his authorization, and threatens prosecutions and the utmost penalty of the law against that theatre. M. Crisafulli, the translator, returns the fire by declaring that he holds in his possession Mr. Collins' permission."

The Lyceum Theatre was to open on the 23d of August, with Mr. Fairclough, an American actor, as *Hamlet.* Other Shakespearean performances are contemplated. Subsequently a play by Lord Lytton is to be performed.

The Holborn Theatre will reopen in September. Mr. Byron's new drama, which will be produced on the opening day, is entitled "Blow for Blow."

"After Dark," the new piece produced on Aug. 10 at the Princess', is taken by Mr. Boucicault from a work by Messrs. D'Ennery and Graup, with their permission.

Victorien Sardou has been giving, in a *feuilleton,* some of the items of his career. He says that the first eighty articles, plays, poems, &c., which he wrote, were rejected by the publishers and theatrical managers to whom he offered them. For two years he did not make a sou by his literary labors. Since then nearly every one of the men who formerly treated him so disdainfully have made him the most munificent offers, but he says he always took good care not to let them have any of the productions of his pen.

Mlle. Blanche Pierson, like others of her sex and profession, never seems to know her own mind. Some few days since she threw up her engagement at the Gymnase, paid a forfeit of 30,000f., and went off, as the papers told us, to contract another engagement at an altar which accepts no withdrawal when the high contracting parties are tired of each other, as will happen in the best regulated families. Today we hear that she has abandoned Hymen and returned to M. Montigny, who is so flattered by the preference that he has doubled her salary—a clear proof that the director of the Gymnase puts a higher estimate upon this artist than the public has done, though we should be the last to withhold the record of our grateful remembrance of *Miss Susanné,* or of the peasant girl in "Nos Bons Villageois," where Mlle. Pierson stood forth unrivaled.

Mme. Cheve (born Nanine Paris) is dead. One thousand people followed her to her grave. Sixty-three crowns of *immortelles* were placed on her tomb.

"Orphée aux Enfers" has been played at Athens by a French company. The bill announces the piece to be by Mousikodidaskolou Lakobou Offembach.

Mme. Ugalde has great success in "La Grande Duchesse," which she is singing in the French provinces. Her voice has gone, but she has "the devil in her," and that proves irresistible. Mons. Hittemans plays *Gen. Boum.* He got into trouble at Tours. Being hoarse he spoke to the public, saying: "The prettiest girl on earth can give only what she has got." In Paris this sally would have been laughed at; it raised a storm of hisses at Tours, and he was obliged to apologize.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

It is proper to state that the dispatch announcing the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria, in Switzerland, by a person supposed to belong to the Fenian organization, was received through the regular news channel. The Foreign Office, however, has received no advices of the affair beyond that contained in the telegram in question.

The International Yacht Race.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The international race between the American yacht *Sappho* and the English yachts *Condor, Onnara, Cambria,* and *Aline,* which was arranged to come off yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

The following regulations have been agreed upon: The race will be subject to the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the course is to be once around the Isle of Wight. No square sails will be allowed, but there is no limit as to the quantity or extent of other sails, or the number of men carried.

The *Sappho,* which is registered at New-York at 274 4-10 tons, is entered at 310 tons.

BOKHARA.

The Czar's Peace Propositions Accepted by the Emir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

GERMANY.

The Leibnitz Horror—The Government to Protect Emigrants.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The case of the ship *Liebig* has been brought under the notice of the Government. This ship was formerly called the *Leibnitz.* During a voyage from Hamburg to New-York, some months ago, a violent type of cholera broke out among the passengers on board, caused, it was alleged, by the criminal conduct of the owner in furnishing insufficient food and shelter. The Government will take active measures to prevent a repetition of such horrors in the future.

FRANCE.

The Edition of the Lanterne Seized and Confiscated.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The proprietors of the *Lanterne,* the editor of which was recently sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs for a violation of the Press law, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of that paper. The police, however, was notified, and the entire edition was seized and confiscated before it left the office of the printer.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Murders in Kansas—Revenue Officers Appointed—Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

THE INDIAN MURDERS IN KANSAS.

Secretary Schofield received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Sherman, dated Omaha, Aug. 20, in which he announces that he had just received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, in which he confirms the Press dispatches about the Indian outrages. Gen. Sheridan says the outrages are too horrible to detail. Gen. Sherman ordered Gen. Sheridan to continue the pursuit, and drive the savages from that section of the country, and when captured to give them summary punishment.

The Secretary of War communicated the intelligence to the President, who acquiesced in the stringent measures which the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman were taking in the matter.

GAUGERS APPOINTED.

The following is a list of gaugers under the new Revenue law appointed to-day: John Sexton, First District Missouri, at St. Louis; John C. Noyes, J. Mathias Coombs and Wm. J. Newkirk, Second District Indiana; B. Brown Brashears, Twenty-first District Pennsylvania, and John T. McGonigle, Ninth District Pennsylvania.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at Denver, Colorado, two contracts submitted for approval; one for surveys in the vicinity of the head waters of Bear and Boulder Creeks, and in the vicinity of Central and Idaho Cities, including valuable mineral and timber lands, and the other for surveys in the San Luis Valley, including a large number of American settlers on Sawatch Creek, and the Mexican town of Conejos, and the Mexican settlements near the same. These contracts have been approved by the Commissioner, the former involving a surveying liability of $1,100, and the latter $2,700.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Delaware 563 pieces of Agricultural College scrip, issued under the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and its supplements. The said scrip embraces 90,000 acres, being the full quota to which the State is entitled under the law.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in making up his annual statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, has ascertained that 3,776 bounty land warrants for military services have been satisfied by locations covering an aggregate of over 512,000 acres of land. The warrants were issued under the acts of Congress passed in 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855. The lands thus taken were generally for actual settlements in Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories of Washington, Dakotah and Colorado.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury for the week ending to-day	$469,500
Shipments: To the Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia	200,000
To the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York	200,000
To National Banks, &c	295,627
United States notes shipped during the week to the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York	1,000,000
National Bank notes issued during the week	83,300
Total to date	$389,382,006
From this is to be deducted the following:	
Mutilated bills returned	$3,720,919
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer	743,217
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	$299,917,870

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks, at this date, the following amounts, viz.:

For circulating notes	$341,824,300
For deposits of public moneys	38,052,350
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	537,000

The Coming Schuetzen Festival in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Schuetzen Festival will commence here on Monday next. Arrangements have been perfected to make it the most entertaining ever held in Baltimore. A beautiful triumphal arch has been erected in Baltimore and Gay streets. A grand procession on Monday morning will inaugurate the festival. Members of the Schuetzen from Baltimore, Washington, New-York, Philadelphia, Frederick, and the Burger Schuetzen will be present in the line under the direction of President E. A. Keene, and John Pittroff, Chief Marshal. Baloon ascensions, rope-walking, prize shooting, theatres and a display of fireworks and other amusements will occur daily. On Monday afternoon a grand concert will be given by the singing associations of Baltimore. On Tuesday the King will be crowned and a grand banquet held. The prizes are as follows: $2,000 for shooting, open to all; $400 for ten-pin rolling. A prize will be given for cross-bow shooting for boys. The festival will continue until Friday evening.

NEW DOMINION OF CANADA.

Two Men Killed at Toronto—The Case of the Express Robbers—The Barley Crop.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Aug. 22.

William Smith and James Richardson, employes of the Great Western Railway, were run over and killed by a locomotive on the esplanade to-day. Their heads were mashed in and legs severed at the knee.

The Merchants' Union Express robbers' case was continued to-day, and the prisoners remanded until the 29th inst., in order to enable the prosecution to procure further evidence from the United States.

Building vaults, at an expense of $616,000, have been erected in Toronto this year.

The receipts of the new crop of barley up to date amount to 40,000 bushels. The price averaged on the street $1 06, being the highest ever before obtained at this season. Two cargoes have already been shipped. It is expected that Canada will export about three-quarters of a million more bushels than last year.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Royal Artillery, now serving in Canada, have been supplied with new breech-loading carbines, and the Armstrong Armorers have been ordered to Prescott and Toronto, with the necessary apparatus for sighting guns at those places.

Miss Rye sailed for England this morning.

One thousand dollars have been raised here for the entertainment of the "All England Eleven."

Address of the Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The State Prohibitory Committee have issued an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, urging a return to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, closing as follows:

"Impressed with these views, we urge you to select delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention, who on this question truly represent the Republican Party; men, who in its behalf will demand with no ambiguous voice the repeal of the present liquor law, and a return to the former policy of the Commonwealth. In the hands of such men every interest of the State and the future of the Republican Party may be safely trusted."

Patrick Hartigan died in Brighton yesterday of cholera.

The *Commonwealth* states that Hon. William Claflin has finally yielded to the requests of his many friends, and signified his willingness to have his name used as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing Republican State Convention.

The Cattle Disease—Meeting of the State Commissioners at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 22.

Gen. M. R. Patrick, J. Stanton Gould and Lewis F. Allen, State Commissioners to inquire into the cattle disease, met at the Mansion House, in this city, at 9 o'clock. The morning was consumed in consulting with the municipal, health and railroad authorities. The Commissioners, with the above-named authorities, will visit various cattle-yards this afternoon.

Commissioners will be appointed in different sections of the State to look after the cattle arriving from abroad.

Several days will be devoted to a most thorough examination of the causes of disease.

The Chinese Embassy in Boston—Distinguished Persons at the Banquet.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 22.

The banquet to the Chinese Embassy last night broke up at midnight. Caleb Cushing and N. P. Banks were among the speakers. Gen. McDowell and Commodore Rogers were among the distinguished guests. The Embassy and members of the City Government are enjoying an excursion down the harbor to-day in the revenue-cutter *McCulloch.*

Examination of the Express Robbers at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The express robbers were again before the Police Magistrate this afternoon, and several witnesses were examined. Morton has been identified by another person who saw him jump from the car. The charges against the four women have been abandoned by the prosecution, and the women discharged. The investigation stands adjourned until to-morrow for further testimony.

Another Pedestrian Failure in Massachusetts—Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 22.

Taylor, who commenced walking 100 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Fitchburg, for $500, gave it up at 3:43 P. M. to-day, having walked 88½ miles in eighteen hours and thirty-one minutes, resting five hours and twelve minutes.

Eugene Moriarty, aged 12 years, fell under the cars at Blackstone to-day, and was fatally injured.

The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Case.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Aug. 22.

In the case of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad, Judge Underwood did not deliver an opinion to-day, but stated that he would, upon the giving of the requisite bonds, direct the redelivery of the road to the old lessees until the Commissioners' report was made. Two Commissioners were appointed, and trains will resume running on Monday.

Congressional Nomination in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Democrats of the Third District nominated Gen. Jos. R. McCormick for Congress.

The fall meeting of the Laclede Racing Association will commence on the 28th of September. The purses and stakes amount to $9,000. The horses that will be present will include *Plantagenet, Pat Malloy, Sundown, Alta Vela, Ruth, Frank Walford, Victory, Ontario,* and several other famous ones.

Republican Mass Meeting at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 22.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last night. Addresses were made by Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. W. W. Rice and Hon. P. Emory Aldrich. The Republican campaign was fairly inaugurated. A Grant and Colfax Club was formed, with H. P. Aldrich, President.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 22.

The petition of R. E. Lester, claiming the seat in the Senate made vacant by the resignation of Bradley, of the First District, was granted by a vote of 18 yeas to 11 nays. Mr. Lester was sworn in and took his seat.

The Daughter of Gen. Kilby Smith Drowned at Torresdale, Penn.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Aug. 22.

We have to add one more sad case to the long record of deaths by drowning, during the present season:

Gen. Kilby Smith, United States Consul at Panama, is residing, this Summer, with his family at Torresdale, on the Delaware. Yesterday afternoon his daughter Isabella, a young lady of about 17, with her younger brother, a lad of 15, were overtaken at about 6 o'clock by a sudden shower while boating in a small gunning skiff, and made hastily for the head of the long pier projecting into the river at Torresdale. Springing quickly from the boat, Miss Smith stepped on a slippery pile, and, losing her balance, fell between the boat and the pier, at the same time thrusting the light boat some distance from her. She sank immediately. No one was on the wharf but a small boy, who could render no assistance. Her brother, who was unable to swim, threw her an oar when she rose to the surface, but she failed to reach it, and sunk a second time, to rise no more. Several gentlemen who soon arrived at the spot used every effort to recover the body, continuing their search until near midnight without success. The search was renewed at an early hour this morning, but up to the time of the departure of the boat for town the body had not been recovered.

The occurrence has spread a universal gloom over the neighborhood of Torresdale, where Miss Smith was well known and very highly esteemed. Gen. Smith was absent from home at the time of the accident, but has since returned to the scene of the sad disaster.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steamship *Deutschland,* which left Bremen Aug. 8 and Southampton Aug. 11, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.

Lord Napier of Magdala in Explanation of His Policy.

On the afternoon of Aug. 8 Lord Napier of Magdala, in accordance with an engagement of long standing, paid a visit to Welshpool, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. His Lordship arrived in the town at 3 o'clock, and proceeded, in company with the Earl of Powis, to the noble Earl's residence near Welshpool.

At 6 o'clock a banquet was held in a tent erected behind the Royal Oak Hotel, to which about 200 guests sat down. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, Mr. T. D. Harrison.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of,

The Chairman proposed the toast of the evening—*The Health of Lord Napier*—which was received with loud cheers.

The toast was drunk standing, and enthusiastic cheers were renewed on Lord Napier's rising to respond.

His Lordship said he thanked them very sincerely for the kind way in which they had received the toast so flatteringly proposed by the Chairman. The object he had in view was to release the British subjects, and the manner in which he intended to effect that object he communicated to no one except his military and political Secretaries. His purpose was to receive no proposals for parley from Theodore, to meet all communications from him with a simple demand for the possession of the prisoners, and to advance upon him whether he released the prisoners or not. He determined to have no communication with the King, but to take the prisoners and then advance upon him and take himself, for he considered that the honor of England required that the cruel man should be forced from his place. [Cheers.] No one was authorized by him (the noble speaker) to depart from that resolution in the slightest degree. They had read the history of the war, and knew how the army advanced and stormed Magdala. The result of that advance was the complete demoralization of Theodore's army. Theodore's own courage failed him. He believed that the king's nerves were so shattered by debauchery and drink that there were periods when he was depressed by paroxysms of despair, and others when he was elated by paroxysms of excitement. In one of his paroxysms of despair he arrived at the conclusion that his soldiers could not withstand the British army. So he sent back all the prisoners for whom he (Lord Napier) was responsible. It had been said in some quarters that Theodore had been deceived, and he was very glad to have that public opportunity of saying that no one was ever authorized by him to deceive Theodore or to lead him to believe he would accept one jot less than he had demanded. [Cheers.] The first person Theodore sent to him was Lieut. Prideaux. Theodore said, "Yesterday I thought myself the strongest man in the world. To-day I know that there is a stronger than I. I want peace." He sent back word to the King, saying, "Surrender to the Queen of England. Return all the prisoners, and you and your family shall be honorably treated." His object was to give the King no grounds for expecting less than he had always demanded. Lieut. Prideaux returned to Theodore with the letter containing the message. The perusal of it made Theodore excessively angry, and he sent it back with one of his men. Upon receiving this he felt the full difficulty of the situation, but he also felt that the honor of England must be considered before all—[cheers]—and he sent Lieut. Prideaux back again to say that no terms would be accepted but those first demanded. On his way Lieut. Prideaux met the greater number of the prisoners, who during his absence had been released. He returned with them, and during the night all the prisoners for whom his Lordship was officially responsible were in his camp. Now, he thought it might be accepted as a mathematical fact that he sent Lieut. Prideaux back to almost certain death, and he must say, to the credit of the young man, that he behaved most gallantly, and, though he felt his fate to be imminent, he did not by a word demur to the sentence pronounced. If he sent Lieut. Prideaux back to suffer death at the hands of the tyrant, because of the uncompromising message that he bore, was it likely that he would parley with Theodore, when he had obtained the object which he had gone to Abyssinia to effect? ["No, no."] He thought the question answered itself. Whatever Theodore might have conceived in his own mind, he (the noble speaker) thought a British General could not, in the situation in which he was placed, authorize any departure from the original terms put forth. After the descent upon Magdala, and during the time that Theodore's army took to surrender their weapons, there was an interval of three hours. If during any part of these three hours Theodore had hung out the simplest bit of rag as a token of his submission, he would have been recommended to mercy. But his (the noble speaker's) belief was that Theodore never could believe that the conquerors would show mercy, for he had never shown it himself. When the Abyssinian soldiers found that upon their surrender they were not to be slaughtered they could hardly believe it to be true, and exclaimed, "This must be the Government of angels!" Theodore could not believe in mercy after conquest, so he died by his own hand. Something had been said about the sufferings of the people who left Magdala. The fortress was not an Abyssinian fortress; it had belonged originally to the Mahomedan Gallas, and had it been left in their hand it would have been a weapon of defence against Christian Abyssinia. He offered it to the only chief whom he thought capable of holding it, and that chief said he could not hold it. Therefore, he did all he could to render it harmless—he destroyed the fortress and blew up the guns. There were about 30,000 persons of all classes in the place, whom the people of the country had no reason to love and many reasons to hate, and they would have had no safety in Magdala. In order to protect them in their exodus he placed guards upon all sides of the valley through which they had to pass. They were permitted to take all that belonged to them; and he was afraid they were not very particular on this point, out took a great deal that did not belong to them. [Laughter.] In fact, everything was done for them that could be done under the circumstances. It was possible that some might have suffered from robbers along the route; but as far as he could see there was no great suffering among them, and he believed they were very glad to get out of Theodore's hands. Among the crowd was an old woman afflicted with leprosy, who could not get down the hill, and a soldier of the Thirty-third, perceiving her condition, lifted her on his shoulders and carried her down the hill. He (the noble lord) had himself noticed an old woman in the way, forsaken by her friends, and on drawing the attention of an Indian soldier to her, he took care of her, put her on a mule and brought her into the British camp. When any fell sick and had to be left behind, they were put in the churches, under care of the priests, and everything that possibly could be done to alleviate their sufferings was done, for it had been his desire that in that strange country the British army should maintain the character of Christian soldiers. With regard to the Queen of Theodore, it had been mentioned in a recent publication that she had been insulted by the soldiers. He could only say that immediately after the storming party entered Magdala, the Queen was brought to him, and he gave her into the charge of Mr. Rassam, who took her to his own tent; and if any insult was offered to her, he (the noble speaker) did not know of it, and he did not believe it. From first to last every respectful attention was paid to the Queen. His own surgeon visited her three or four times a day. She was supplied with clothes, and all other necessaries. His own servants attended her to the last, and she was followed to the grave with all the honors that military men could confer.

"The County Members," "The Chairman," and other toasts followed, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon III. and the Democracy—Seizure of La Lanterne.

Paris (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

What most people expected for some time past is come to pass—the *Lanterne* is seized. The *Lanterne,* as I have already mentioned, is a weekly satirical publication appearing on Saturdays; it is issued in the form of a small pamphlet of about forty-five pages; it is written with much *esprit* and a great deal of rancor, and its attacks are persistently directed against persons connected with the Government and the Court. As a mere commercial speculation, its success from the first was decided. The prohibition against its sale in the kiosks of the Boulevards and at the railroad stations, at once nearly doubled its circulation, and since then it has increased in proportion to the bitterness of the writer, M. Henri Rochefort, formerly on the staff of the *Figaro.* His weekly gains, as the expenses are comparatively trifling, must have been enormous. You hardly walked in the streets or rode in an omnibus without finding people with this little red pamphlet, which cost only eight sous, in their hands. It is believed that the Government had for some weeks past made up its mind to put down this ever-recurring lampoon, and the rumor that on the 15th inst.—the *fête* of the Emperor—many private houses were to be illuminated with lanterns resembling in form and color that of M. Rochefort, may have decided it on taking the present step of seizing and prosecuting for "exciting hatred and contempt against the Government." The seizure made quite a sensation in the quarter where it was effected. In a house, No. 5 Rue Coq Heron, the *Lanterne* is printed, together with some eight or ten of the most important of the Paris journals, differing from each other as widely as possible, and often attacking each other bitterly. I remember it was in the same establishment that the National Guards broke the presses of an obnoxious print on the 13th of June, 1849, the day the attempt at insurrection, of which M. Ledru Rollin was the head, was put down. The meeting of the future Provisional Government was held in the Conservatoire Arts et Metiers, but only sat for a short time. Gen. Changarnier, who was then in command of the army of Paris, took his measures so well that the whole affair was put down in an hour or two, without fighting and without loss of blood. The only shot fired, I believe, was one fired at Gen. Changarnier from the Passage de Geffroy on the Boulevard Italiens, as he was proceeding at the head of his staff toward the Porte St. Martin. A few of the ringleaders escaped, the others were taken prisoners. It was then, in this house, No. 5 Coq Heron, that the seizure was made at 10 in the morning of Saturday, of 60,000 copies of the *Lanterne,* but it is certain that there remained at least 40,000 more, which the Commissary of Police was unable to lay hands on. This last number of the *Lanterne* I do not find more violent than the previous ones. The *Pays* says that it was of such a nature as to make the blood boil with indignation from the insults lavished on the Emperor, the Empress, religion, public functionaries, the army and the magistracy! On the other hand, the *Journal de Paris* says:

"Let us do justice to the Government for its taste. We should never have believed it, but it really has taste. The number of the *Lanterne* just seized is not more violent (far from it) than those which preceded it, but it is the one which contains the best composed parts. It has not merely the hardihood and the heavy blows of a resolute and bold hand which makes such an impression on the crowd, but it has wherewith to seduce and move those who, to use the expression of Retz, are 'between the Estrees and the Senesterre.' Without abandoning the manner and tone peculiar to M. Henri Rochefort reached in more than one page of that number true, vigorous, sober and elevated eloquence. As taste is sensibly lowered in France, and, with taste, the level of the Sixth Chamber, (the Correctional Police Court,) where now appear as accused the first comers, instead of a Beranger, a Chateaubriand, a Paul Louis Courier, a Montalembert, an Emile de Girardin, a Prévost Paradol, we sincerely congratulate the Imperial Government on its determination to find M. Henri Rochefort criminal the very day he has showed himself the most completely literary and when he has produced his masterpiece."

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Rome in Accord With France—Financial Matters—The Public Debt in Italy.

Rome (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Giornale* is silent as to the result of Cardinal Antonelli's negotiations with the Court of the Tuileries. These have lately led Monsignor Chigi to seek an interview with the Emperor, and hold several conferences with the Marquis de Moustier, and the result has been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli in a dispatch from the Nuncio. Not only does the most perfect accord exist between the French Government and the Papal Court, but both the Emperor and his Foreign Minister have renewed their pledge that France will defend and uphold the Pope in every eventuality. The assurance seems to have been needed at a moment when Italy is making great efforts to recover the good will of France. It is known that this object has lately been pressed constantly on Signor Nigra by Count Menabrea, and a great personage will shortly be sent from Florence on an extraordinary mission to the Emperor Napoleon for the same purpose. The design of the Italian Premier is to remove all grounds of complaint on both sides, by giving the Emperor satisfaction as to the Pontifical territory and the payment of the Pontifical debt, and, on the other hand, inducing him to withdraw the French Corps of Occupation. In connection with these objects, Signor Guidi, Director of the Public Debt at Rome, has received a notification from Florence that Count Menabrea and Baron de Malaret have, on the part of their respective Governments, signed a convention, specifying the proportions of the debt pertaining to the Romagnas, the Marches and the Umbria, and arranging for the payment of the interest and arrears. The Convention does not impose any responsibilities on the Pontificial Government. A convention has also been concluded relative to the public debt of Italy, but not much weight attaches at this moment to the signataries, who are no other than the Ex-King of Naples, the Duke of Parma, the Duke of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. These sovereigns *in partibus* respectively declare that they do not recognize the present Italian debt, which will be repudiated "on their restoration," as the maintenance of the imposts it entails is incompatible with the existence of regular government in Italy.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Special Meeting—The Five Contestants Admitted—The Members of the Board Arrested.

Pursuant to a special call, the Board met at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday for the purpose of purging themselves from contempt of Court by obeying the *mandamus* recently issued by the Supreme Court, directing them to admit Messrs. Geo. W. Ivans, Wm. Lamb, John O'Brien, Geo. A. Heinrich and H. C. Perley, who were duly elected at the last charter election as Councilmen, to their seats in the Board.

Upon the roll being called, a quorum of the contumacious members were found to be present, without the obnoxious presence of Sheriff O'Brien or his deputies.

Councilman Feitner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in obedience to a writ of *mandamus* issued out of and under the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the following named persons be admitted to seats in this Board of Councilmen as representatives in this branch of the City Government of their respective constituencies, and the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to place their names on the roll of members: viz.: Geo. W. Ivans, Wm. Lamb, John O'Brien, Geo. A. Heinrich and H. C. Perley; and further, be it

Resolved, That in admitting the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, Geo. A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley to seats in this Board, this Board does hereby protest against their right of admission as claimed and enforced, and the counsel employed on behalf of this Board is hereby requested, authorized and directed to test the legality of the titles of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, Geo. A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley, by *quo warranto* or otherwise as in his judgment may be most expeditious, to determine fully the right of the aforesaid Geo. W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley to seats in this Board of Councilmen.

The Clerk then, by direction of the Chair, proceeded to call the names of the newly admitted members, who, with the exception of Councilman Perley, responded and took their seats.

After the transaction of a small amount of routine business, in which the new members took part, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

During the morning word was received at the Sheriff's Office that the members of the Board of Councilmen, whom the Sheriff had vainly sought during the past three days, were in session. Deputies Darling and McGowan were dispatched to the Council Chamber, where they made known to the assembled Councilmen that they were under arrest. The Board proceeded with the officers to the Supreme Court Chambers, but found that the Court had adjourned.

They then went to the Sheriff's office, accompanied by counsel, Nelson J. Waterbury, and were there met by Mr. Thomas A. Baucker, Deputy Sheriff, with the order of arrest, who, in the name of the Sheriff, paroled the members until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time they will appear before Judge Barnard, at the Supreme Court Chambers, and there answer for their contempt of court.

The members of the Board under arrest were Messrs. John Stacom, Brien Rielly, John Hart, Patrick Gifney, Edward Brucks, James A. Monaghan, Joseph Hogman, Jr.; Bernard Galligan, Michael Fay, Charles Feitner, Jeremiah O'Brien, Michael Piggott, Bernard Kenney, John Mack, Bernard K. Murphy.

Probable Murder in Irishtown—A Woman Assails a Man with an Iron Bar.

In Navy-street, near Tillary, Brooklyn, where illicit whisky stills do much abound; where much liquor of the aquafortis brand is drank by credulous denizens; where there are perpetual wars and revolutions from one end of the week to the other; where, although danger constantly threatens the officers of the law, the Police have to keep a sharp lookout for all sorts of defiers of law—in this immediate locality, on Friday night, Mrs. Mary Ann Jordan struck James Nicholson a blow with a bar of iron, from the effects of which he died during the night. It does not appear that Mrs. Jordan had any particular ill-feeling toward Nicholson, but committed the act under a general determination, as she said, to "kill the first man she met." The exact place where the scene alluded to took place is No. 113 Navy-street, which, to be abhorred and avoided, needs but to be seen. The disturbance, which resulted fatally, began about 7 o'clock. Nicholson had just returned from the occupation of the day, and was making his way up the wretched wooden stairs when he was met by Mrs. Jordan, who flourished over her head, a la Donnybrook, a bar of iron, with which formidable weapon she struck him a heavy blow across the breast, and knocked him down. Nicholson's blood was up in an instant, and recovering himself he went out to the street, seized a huge stone with which to retaliate or defend himself, but when he turned again toward the house his assailant had got out of the way. As he was returning to the house and was entering the hallway, Jordan, the husband of the first assailant, caught him and gave him further unusually coarse treatment. Nicholson, was completely unmanned, and sought his own dwelling, where he retired to bed, informing his wife that he did not feel well. As the immediate result of the disturbance Jordan and his wife were arrested and locked up on the charge of having been drunk and disorderly. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice Reilly, who sent the husband to jail for ten days, and the woman was discharged. Here we return to Nicholson. After suffering most acute pain for many hours, the poor man died at 1 o'clock in the morning. Information was at once conveyed to the Police, and during the forenoon of yesterday Mrs. Jordan was arrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner's jury. When Sergt. Carpenter went to No. 113 Navy-street to arrest the wicked woman, the neighbors, who had heard of Nicholson's death, turned out in the most furious manner, and cried with loud voices: "Hang her!" "Stone her to death!" "Choke her!" and sundry other suggestive things, none of which were done. Mrs. Jordan has long been regarded by the wicked people of the Irishtown region as their wickedest neighbor, and there was much thanking of the Police and rejoicing generally over the fact of her arrest. Coroner Smith empanneled a jury, and will hold an inquest on Monday. Dr. Shepard will, meantime, make a *post mortem* examination of the body. Nicholson was 44 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

The Manufacture of Cigars.

The following communication, which will explain itself, was received yesterday by Inspector Harvey, of this City:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of Aug. 17, in relation to cigars not made at a factory, has been received. You state that cigar manufacturers frequently deliver to cigar-makers tobacco to be taken to their own homes and made into cigars, which cigars are returned to the owner in bulk. You wish to know whether this practice can be allowed under the new law. In answer, I have to say that, under section 89 of the act of July 20, 1868, all cigars are required to be packed, stamped and branded in the manner required by that act before being removed from the manufactory or place where they are made. If a cigar manufacturer, therefore, permits his cigar-makers to take tobacco to their houses to make into cigars for him he must also furnish the means to put them up in the manner required by law, at the place where they are made, before being returned to him. They cannot be returned to him in bulk.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Isaac Harvey, Esq., Assistant Assessor Thirty-second District, New-York.

Cricket—All-England Eleven.

It is now a settled fact that the much-talked-of matches between a selected eleven of the All England Club (Old Country) and the leading associations of this country will take place next month. All preliminary arrangements have been made, and it is expected "The Eleven" will arrive out the first week in September. The first match will be with the St. George Club, of this City, at the St. George grounds, Hudson City, N. J. They (the Eleven) will then visit Philadelphia, Boston, and proceed to the Canadas, under the guidance of the St. George Club. Doubtless most of the games will be twenty-two against eleven, as in 1859, when they last visited these shores. Perhaps they will find an improvement has taken place with American athletes since their former visit.

The Turf—Trotting Match on Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday afternoon four well-matched road horses were pitted against each other for a purse of $250. The conditions were best three in five, mile heats, in harness. Only three came to the start, the result of which was as follows:

Mr. Bloom's b. m. Tempest	1	1	3	2	1
Owner's black stallion	3	3	1	1	2
Mr. Ingraham's b. g. Quaker	2	2	2	3	3
Owner's brown stallion	dr.				

Time—2:47, 2:48, 2:53½, 2:50½, 2:49.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Housekeeping Extraordinary.—People who go from home and leave strangers in charge of their property should be careful who the strangers are, or should note well what they leave behind. Mary Nolan, a respectable looking woman, had been left in charge of the house of Mr. Thomas Earle, No. 57 Baltic-street, and during the absence of the family hired a cart and removed a number of articles of furniture to No. 62 President-street, where she was keeping house for herself. She took from Mr. Earle's house 1 bureau, 1 looking-glass, 1 bedstead, 4 sheets, 1 stand, 1 washstand, 1 hair mattress, 4 sheets, 4 pillow-cases, 8 shirts, 6 towels, 7 pounds of sugar and 40 pounds of flour, all worth about $120. She was arrested and taken before Justice Delmar yesterday, when she pleaded guilty, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. ....Jane Benson and Mary Thompson, colored women, were taken before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, charged with grand larceny by John C. Gilbert, a sailor. It appears that the accused lived in complainant's family; that while he was at sea his wife died, and when he returned home he found that the accused had taken possession of his household furniture, clothing and jewelry, and when he demanded their return to him the two women refused to restore a single article, whereupon he had them arrested. The value of the property was $215. The examination of the case was adjourned until Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. The prisoners were held to bail to answer.

The Navy-Yard.—A Court-martial was convened at the Navy-yard last Monday, for the trial of Lieut.-Commander Leroy Fitch, of the United States steamer *Marblehead,* for dereliction of duty, and of Acting Master Valentine, of the *Vermont,* charged with embezzling funds belonging to the crew of that vessel. The Court-martial consists of Capt. J. C. Hone as President, with Commanders Alexander H. Semmes and Ralph Chandler. The following vessels will be sold at auction, at the yard, on the 29th inst., at noon: The *Tullahoma,* side-wheel steamer, 974 tons; the *Augusta,* side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons; the *Don,* (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons. The steamers *Mattahassett* and *Pontiac,* which were purchased by J. Roche, of this City, in September, 1867, were removed yesterday. Capt. Nichols, of the Navigation Department, will be replaced on the 1st of September by Capt. Nicholson, lately of the *Wampanoag.*

Fatal Accident.—On Friday afternoon a fatal accident befell a son of Nathaniel Hunt, about 7 years of age, at Flushing, L. I. He had climbed into an apple-tree with some other boys, when he accidentally missed his hold and fell a considerable distance to the ground below, and when picked up life was found to be extinct....Mr. Joel Smith, of Dix Hills, L. I., while driving along the road near his residence with a team of horses, stopped, and stepping out on the pole to arrange something about the harness, the animals started, throwing him to the ground, whereby he broke his arm and received other serious injuries.

A Worthy Enterprise.—A number of gentlemen of New-York City have recently purchased about 400 acres of land at Northport, L. I., where they intend to give employment to as many of the industrious poor as may be collected at that place. An Episcopal Church has been established, with Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg as Rector. A school-house is soon to be erected, and a large number of buildings are in process of construction. It is about 45 miles from New-York and possesses many advantages for the object in view. The location is a fine one, and it is indeed a philanthropic enterprise.

A Fireman Falls Dead in the Street.—Yesterday afternoon John Connors, a member of Engine Company No. 5, fell dead at the intersection of North Third and Third streets, E. D. When picked up blood was flowing profusely from the mouth of deceased, indicating that death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs. The body was removed to the late residence of deceased in North Eleventh-street.

Crime in the Eastern District.—At an early hour on Friday night an unknown scoundrel assaulted and attempted to violate a young woman in Broadway, near Lawton-street, E. D., but was prevented from accomplishing his base purpose by the approach of an officer. The young woman was on her way to a drug-store for a prescription for her sick mother when she was thus outrageously assailed.

Fire in Pulaski-street.—At a late hour on Friday night, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. H. T. Brogg, in Pulaski-street, near Bead-avenue. Before the flames could be subdued the structure was entirely destroyed, and a loss of $4,000 sustained; insured in the Continental Insurance Company of New-York. Just before the fire broke out a man was observed running from the stable.

Suburban Ruffianism.—Michael Flynn, Walter Haywood and Henry Bauman were yesterday arrested, in Myrtle-avenue Park, by officers of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for acting in a riotous and disorderly manner. They were subsequently arraigned before Justice Eames, and fined $20 each.

Serious Accident.—A saloon-keeper named Henry Beigen, Graham-avenue and Stagg-street, E. D., was dangerously injured on Friday evening by the explosion of a soda-water bottle. Particles of the bottle lodged in Beigen's head, severed an artery and inflicted other dangerous injuries.

Charitable Bequests.—In the will of Jacob Westlake, proved before the Surrogate last week, appears the following bequests: To the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; and to the Methodist Episcopal City Mission of the City of Brooklyn, $1,000.

Politics in Queens County.—The Democrats of Astoria are making extensive preparations for a mass meeting on Wednesday evening next.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturers' price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and Boiling done.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BOND.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, George Alexander, only child of George and Isabella Bond, aged 13 months and 1 day.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 111 West 30th-st.

BEEBEE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Samuel J. Beebee, in his 83d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 West 4th-st.

CROPSEY.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Jacob R., son of Harman and Jane Cropsey, of Staten Island, aged 23 months.

Funeral to take place at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Sunday at 2½ o'clock.

DUPIGNAC.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 20, after a short illness, Harry J. Dupignac, eldest son of James B. and Eliza Dupignac, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and of the Active Base Ball Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Lydia Silver, only child of Walter C. and Susan D. W. Fairbairn, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from her parents' residence, No. 145 Bodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, Willie H., only son of Henry and Nettie Miller, aged 6 months and 14 days.

OLIPHANT.—At Andover, Mass., on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, Mrs. Mary P., wife of Rev. David Oliphant, aged 75 years.

PHILIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 21, Benjamin D. Philips, son of the late William and Maria Philips, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brother-in-law, B. W. Davison, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Franklin-av., first house from Madison-st.

SCHUCHARDT.—On Friday, Aug. 21, at the Glen House, White Mountains, Frederick Gebhard Schuchardt, of this City, in the 33d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rector. Summer Services—Sundays—Holy Communion, 7 A. M., except on the last Sunday of the month, then at 10½ A. M., also on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ o'clock; Evening Prayer, 5 o'clock. Other Days—Morning Prayer, 7 o'clock; Evening Prayer, 7 o'clock.

AT THE 7TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. George W. Woodruff, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. A general prayer meeting will be held in the Lecture room at 6 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Pastor. Strangers are particularly invited to all these services.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—STREET preaching, on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M., in the tent, 72d-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., at Columbia and Houston sts., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins; in Greene-st., near Canal, by Rev. Mr. McNaughton, at 4 P. M.; in Elizabeth-st., near Broome, by Rev. Geo. Sheldrake. Laymen take part in the services.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. David Hopkins.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Eloquent addresses are expected by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., attorney at law, and others. Seats free. No collection.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A.M., and Rev. Wm. Ryan, of the Eastern British Conference, Pastor in Bermuda, will preach at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. E. F. Remington, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. Uriah Scott, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7¾; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. On SUNDAY the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems, is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 4 P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers, who are cordially invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. W. Bailey, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath through the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; seats free.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING AT LEFFERTS PARK, SUNDAY.—Prayer and speaking meeting at 10 A. M. S. M. Griswold, Esq., will, by special request, deliver his interesting lecture on *The City of Jerusalem* at 3 P. M. All are invited.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—THE RESTORER of the Word of Prophecy will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Evidences of the Speedy Descent of Our Lord from Heaven.*

REV. I. S. WEED, PASTOR OF ALLEN-ST. Methodist E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., will preach at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. MORNING, on *Bring Righteous Overmuch;* EVENING, on *Judas.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D.; at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. A. McClelland, of Brooklyn. Open-air service adjoining the church at 5 P. M. All welcome.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKlyn, corner Henry and Summit sts.—Rev. W. H. Thomas, from the Maine Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Come, for all are welcome.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. D. Foss, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH. OLD-TIME METHODISM.—Lord willing, Rev. J. Glen will preach in the Hall, No. 181 8th-av., corner 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All are invited.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. W. L. Harris. Prayer meetings at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. EDWARD HAWES, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CHAPEL corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Bible Class at 9 A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE corner of Grand and Allen sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., by Elder Wilkins, at 10½ A. M., and Elder J. K. Bellows at 3 and 7¾ P. M. Evening: *Seven Churches of Revelations.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., near 8th-av.—In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D.D., of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. James E. Homans, Rector.—Services at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

PREACHING AT THE 50TH-ST. CHAPEL, between Broadway and 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, on SUNDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. O. A. Kingsbury.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder W. S. Campbell will preach on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UP-TOWN chapel to let on Sunday evenings; has a good organ, a reading desk, and is comfortably seated. Apply at TRENOR'S Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., New-York.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILliams, Saxon and undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113¾	25	Fourth National...	104
65,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s, C., '62........	113¼	31	Del. & H. C........	123
500	do......Small	113¼	18	do.........	122
26,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64..........	109	100	Cary Improvement	11¼
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65..........	111¼	100	W. U. Tel.........	34¼
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C..........	108¼	200	Canton Co. bet.call	46
80,000	5-20s, C., '65. new.	107¾	500	Adams Ex........	50
2,500	do..........	107⅞	10	Am. Ex........	42
2,000	U.S.5-20s, C, '67.c	107¼	28	N. Y. & N. H. R...	145
25,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64⅜	20	do.........	144
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s..new	63	100	N. Y. Cen. R......	125
10,000	do.........	63¼	50	do.........	125⅛
20,000	do.........	63⅝	900	Erie R.........	47⅞
20,000	do.........	63½	50	do.........	48
11,000	Missouri St. 6s. H. & St. Jos. Is.	92¼	1200	do.........	47⅞
1,000	R. I. S. 6s.	98⅜	05	do.........	48¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s, x c.. bet. call.........	72	1800	do.........	48
20,000	do. ....2d call	72	100	Erie Pref.........	69¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex C., bet. call........	53	100	do......2d call	70
1,000	Erie 2d M.'79....	103¼	50	do.........	69½
2,000	Mich. So. S.F. B.	101	100	Mer. U. Ex.........	21⅜
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83¼	300	Bost., H. & E	21⅜
6,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅝	100	Reading R.........	89⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M...	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	83
25	Phœnix Bank.....	107	200	Clev. & Tol. R......	99
43	do......	107⅛	30	Chi. & R. I.........	99
8	Corn Ex. Bank, bet. call........	127	300	do.........	98
			30	Chic, B. & Q. R.....	170
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...s15	79⅝
			100	do.........	79⅛
			100	do.........	79¼
			200	P., F. W. & C.....	106⅝
			11	do.........	107
			100	Ohio & M. R.......	28⅝
			100	N. J. C. R. bet. call	118

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

60,000	5-20s C, '62.......	113¼	12,000	5-20s, C, '67........	107⅜
2,000	5-20s, C. '64.....	109	3,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '68	107⅝
75,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new.....	107⅝	13,000	U. S. 5s., 10-40s.. C..........c	108⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.......s3	50	100	Pacific Mail......s3	100¼
100	U. S. Ex.......s3	43	100	Erie R. Pf.........	70
200	do.........	43½	200	Reading R.........	89⅝
100	do..........b3	43⅜	200	Tol., W. & W......	51⅜
100	do.........	43¼	200	do.........	51⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.........	21⅝	300	do..........s3	51⅝
100	do b3	22	100	do..........s60	51⅛
200	do.........	21⅞	100	do..........s60	50⅞
10	do	21¼	100	do..........s60	51⅝
200	Quick. Min.........	24⅛	200	do..........s60	51⅛
200	West. U. Tel....s3	34	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf....s3	79⅜
100	do.........	34⅛	100	do.........	79⅛
400	N.Y. Cen.........s3	124¼	100	do..........s3	79⅝
800	do..........c	124⅜	100	do..........c	79
1400	do.........	124⅜	100	do..........s3	79
100	do..........b3	124⅞	500	do.........	79
100	do..........b3	124⅜	200	Mil. & St. P......b3	69⅝
200	Erie R.........	46¼	300	M. So. & N. I.....s3	83¼
800	do..........s3	46⅝	100	do..........b5	83⅜
100	do..........b3	46¼	100	do..........b3	83¼
400	do.........	46⅜	500	Chic., R. I. & P...s3	98⅜
3700	do.........	46½	100	do.........	98¼
100	do..........b3	46⅛	400	Bost., Hart. & E.s3	21⅜
800	do..........s3	46⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

8,000	Tenn St 6s...new	63⅜	100	Mil. & St. P........	69½
00	Erie R.........	46½	100	O. & M. R.........	29
100	Tol., W. & W...s60	51⅜	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf....	80⅜
100	Clev. & Tol.......s3	99¼	100	do..........c	80⅜
100	do..........c	99⅜	100	Ch. & N. W.......c	80⅜
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79⅜	100	Bos., Hart. & E..b3	22

SATURDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

Money has been quite freely offered to-day, while the demand for aid from all sources has been comparatively light. Advances were made to the Government houses and the leading Stock Exchange firms at 3 ꝑ cent., and, in a few exceptional instances, even as low as 2½ ꝑ cent. The more general rate on the Street was 4 ꝑ cent. A rather better sale was noted for prime mercantile paper at from 6@7 ꝑ cent. per annum, on a reduced offering. The Government office closed the day and week with a cash reserve of $85,876,692, against $84,290,221 last Saturday, showing an increase of $1,586,471. The disbursements of the office to-day were $974,854, against receipts of $1,198,867. A further general decrease in the leading items has been reported by the City banks, as the result of the week's business. The deposits are down $7,125,682; the legal tender reserve is off $3,177,836, and the specie is diminished $3,185,169. A reduction of $2,562,837 is noted in the Loan and Discount averages. The Circulation is enlarged $23,540. The statement was deemed less favorable than had been anticipated; but the Street was well thinned out before it was made known; and the effect on ruling values remains to be developed.

Gold was weaker in price and in less active speculative request to-day. It opened at 143⅞, sold up to 144⅜@144½, and closed at 144¼@144⅜. The specie exports for the day were only $208,910, and for the week, $648,923. The Customs revenue of the day was $399,000, and of the week, $2,966,000, equal to a daily average of $494,333. The coin interest disbursements were $29,000 to-day, making the total for the week $208,000. The day's clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank were $74,091,000, (against $100,229,000 yesterday,) and the resulting balances were $1,844,636 in coin and $2,811,840 in currency. The Foreign Exchange market was quiet and nominally steady, as usual on Saturday. The ruling prices were 109¼@109½, chiefly at 109⅜ for 60-day, and 109⅝@109⅞ for 3-days' Sight Drafts.

The Public Funds were remarkably dull to-day, the dealings having been on an unusually limited scale. Prices varied little as a rule, closing without buoyancy, the later issues of the 6 ꝑ cent. coin-bearing bonds being the weakest on the list. Notwithstanding the extreme dullness, however, the offerings of all classes of National Securities were notably light.

A much less animated movement was reported to-day in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property at the Boards and in Street. Erie was the feature of the day's restricted business. It was run up from 45⅞, the lowest price of the day, to 50⅜@50½, under a rather lively purchasing demand, which, however, speedily subsided, and the stock receded to 48¼, closing weak and feverish. New-York Central was less firm, the extremes of the dealings having been 123¼ and 125; the latest Street quotation was 123⅞. The afternoon transactions in the general list were unusually light, and the market closed spiritlessly. The latest quotations compare as follows with the final prices of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	107½	107¼
American Gold Coin	143⅞	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	92⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	72⅜	72
New-York Central	124¼	123⅞
Erie Railway	46⅛	48¼
Reading Railway	89½	89⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98¼
Northwest Common	80⅛	80⅜
Northwest Preferred	80⅛	80⅜
Michigan Southern	82⅛	83
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	105⅞	106½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85¼	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	100	100
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	79
St. Paul Common	69⅞	69⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
6 ꝑ c.c., '81, 5,000 & 1000	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108¼	5 ꝑ cent. reg., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112¼	5 ꝑ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	5 ꝑ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111¼	10-40 reg	1 3
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c., ex c..	64⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c. n. bds	63⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Virginia 6s., ex c	52⅝
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99⅝	Virginia 6s., n. b	52
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	99¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99¼	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	92⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99¼	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is	92⅝
Illinois war loan	99¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Indiana 5 ꝑ c. war loan	96	Rhode Island 6s	98¼
Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1873	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Nassau	107
Merchants'	121	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	121	Corn Exchange	127¼
Phenix	106½	Continental	101
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
Commerce	121½	Central National	107
Irving	111	Fourth National	104
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90	74
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1870	103¼	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Harlem 1st M	102	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Mich. C. 8 ꝑ c. '69-'72	115	Morris & Essex 1st M	110
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	115	Morris & Essex 2d M	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st M.	111¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101½
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	93	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ꝑ c.	100¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ꝑ ct. 1870	120	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Lack. & West'n. bds	100	Peninsula R.R. bonds	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M	96¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	89¼
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M	77

Mr. JAMES KITCHEN, of the brokerage firm of BAKER & KITCHEN, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange to-day. Mr. KITCHEN is a son of the estimable President of the National Park Bank, WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq.

Mr. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, formerly Cashier of the Hanover Bank, and afterwards of the house of H. TAYLOR & REED, and Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, member of the New-York Stock Exchange, have formed a copartnership as bankers and brokers.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 21, 1868, was $3,747,159.

The specie export of the week is reported thus:

Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Silver Bars	$154,655 25
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Gold Bars	8,092 56
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Foreign Specie	5,863 48
Aug. 18, schooner Richard Hill, Para, American Gold	500 00
Aug. 19, steamship Russia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	76,000 00
Aug. 20, steamship Union, Bremen, Foreign Silver	6,500 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, Spanish Gold	114,300 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, American Silver	9,102 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, American Gold	50,000 00
Aug. 22, steamship Helvetia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	42,000 00
Aug. 22, City of Boston, Liverpool, British Gold	14,610 00
Aug. 22, steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, American Gold	99,500 00
Aug. 22, steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Silver Bars	52,800 00
Total	$648,923 29

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 21, 1868:

Corn—Walter Burling Buffalo; Ambrose Crain, Buffalo; Johnnie E. Davis, Buffalo; C. H. Doolittle, Buffalo; Nubia, Buffalo; Vicksburg, Oswego; T. W. Skinner, Oswego; S. J. Holbey, Buffalo; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego; E. M. Greenman, Oswego; H. L. Wilgus, Buffalo; E. P. Mattison, Buffalo; E. L. Lewis, Oswego.

Lumber—Sarah E. Johnson, Buffalo; Neil Duross, Buffalo; J. D. Harsen, Oswego; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo; Hattie, Olean; P. Burlingame, Olean; G. S. Nesbitt, Oswego; Chester Corson, Buffalo; Mary Bowley, Oswego; Kitty Bowley, Oswego; Amos V. Graves, Buffalo; Albert Anderson, Olean; Equator, Buffalo; C. A. Danolds, Buffalo; Hilander, Boonville; Mary, Rome; P. Fanning, Buffalo; J. N. Scatchard, Oswego; Wm. B. Herrig, Oswego; M. Louisa Herrick, Syracuse; Hattie Sweeney, Buffalo; Martha, Corning.

Staves—George Tweddie, Buffalo; Minnehaha, Buffalo; J. F. Wilsie, Tonawanda; Security, Buffalo; James Jackson, Jr., Buffalo; F. E. Cutler, Lockport.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 10, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 18, Geneva; Deborah, Geneva.

Wheat—David Fales, Buffalo; J. H. Van Buren, Buffalo.

Malt, &c.—Milton Roag, Fort Plain.

Petroleum—J. P. Johnson, Buffalo.

Shipstuffs—O. C. Porter, Oswego.

Flour, &c.—Como, Phœnix.

Ashes—L. R. Rush, Oswego.

Stone—D. S. Warner, Buffalo.

The earnings of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad for the years, ending March 31, 1867 and 1868, as given by the American *Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From freight	$680,075 48	$701,462 28
From passengers	168,040 31	173,227 99
From United States mail	10,710 00	10,710 00
From express	4,916 67	4,999 91
From rents	7,139 84	7,995 52
From use of engines	1,102 40	585 00
Total	$871,984 70	$898,980 70
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road	$103,379 65	$98,689 40
Renewal of iron rails	47,660 09	71,364 23
Repair of bridges, buildings, docks and fences	33,833 34	32,956 21
Taxes, including internal revenue	44,406 37	37,152 33
Insurance	2,555 74	6,420 92
Repairs of engines, cars and machinery	72,408 15	83,643 17
Agents and clerks	32,504 56	39,854 12
Labor handling freight, porters, watchmen, switchmen, wood and water station attendance	58,678 07	53,237 21
Conductors, &c.	32,202 56	37,201 79
Engineers and firemen	27,445 11	28,877 55
Fuel	71,946 13	52,061 37
Oil and waste	12,586 96	8,114 27
Loss and damage	7,580 65	2,037 46
Contingencies	10,443 04	13,822 71
Salaries, office expenses, &c.	42,654 56	32,805 49
Total	$600,284 89	$597,238 18
Net earnings	$271,699 81	$301,742 52

From which has been paid:

Interest on 1st mortgage bonds	$80,765 66	
Dividend on common stock and Government tax	96,925 50	
Balance of dividend on common stock declared Feb. 1, 1867, and Government tax	7,525 50	
Dividends on preferred stock and Government tax	55,464 60	
Rebuilding Rouse's Point bridge to accommodate new draws, and building piers under Malone bridge	33,741 55	$274,422 81
Balance		$27,319 71
Add balance from previous year		172,151 05
Total, as in general balance sheet		$199,470 76

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1867-8 show an increase of $26,996; with a decrease in expenses of $3,046 71—making the increase in net earnings of $30,042 71.

The equipments of the road consist of 30 locomotives, 16 passenger, 8 baggage and 519 freight cars.

TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1868.

Cost of road, including disbursements of preferred stock for equipment and other purposes	$5,071,900 00
Bills receivable	46,270 37
Old rails	10,000 00
Elevator	53,286 09
Oil and waste	2,268 90
Coal	432 50
Fuel	68,877 08
Cash and due from other roads	25,989 23
Real estate, wood, lots, &c	48,134 28
New equipment	30,679 25
Material in repair shops	60,337 13
Sundry accounts	25,720 91
Total	$5,443,895 74
Capital stock	$3,024,000 00
Preferred stock	1,037,000 00
First mortgage bonds	985,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	53,000 00
Bills payable	81,779 96
J. C. Pratt and E. H. Baker, trustees	51,500 00
Coupons, past due	8,980 02
Unpaid dividends	3,165 00
Net earnings	199,470 76
Total	$5,443,895 74

President.—JOHN C. PRATT.

Directors.—John C. Pratt, Jacob W. Pierce, John S. Farlow, George M. Barnard, Hollis Hunnewell, Thomas Upham, Samuel L. Felton. E. T. Farrington, William C. Brown, I. D. Farnsworth, Arthur Williams, Calvin T. Hulburd, Albert Andrus.

Treasurer.—HENRY A. CHURCH.

General Superintendent.—DEWITT C. BROWN.

The *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial article on our export trade in Breadstuffs, says:

"We have been at some pains to compile from official sources a complete statement of all the shipments of Wheat, Wheat Flour, Corn and Corn Meal from the ports of the United States in each year since 1844, to show the varying character of this trade. We have given in a separate column the quantity exported to Great Britain, which is included, of course, in the total both quantity and value to all foreign ports.

Exports from the United States of Wheat, Wheat Flour, Indian Corn and Corn Meal from 1844 to 1867, inclusive:

Year ending June 30.	To Great Britain Quantity.	To all Foreign Ports. Quantity.	Total Value.
1844.			
Wheat, bush	22,238	558,917	$500,400
Flour, bbls	167,296	1,438,574	6,759,488
Corn, bush	89,073	825,282	404,008
Corn Meal, bbls	29	247,882	641,029
1845.			
Wheat, bush	2,010	389,716	$336,779
Flour, bbls	35,355	1,195,230	5,398,593
Corn, bush	135,688	840,184	411,741
Corn Meal, bbls	1	269,030	641,552
1846.			
Wheat, bush	974,898	1,613,795	$1,681,975
Flour, bbls	1,015,244	2,289,476	11,668,669
Corn, bush	1,192,680	1,826,068	1,186,663
Corn Meal, bbls	50,164	298,790	945,081
1847.			
Wheat, bush	2,544,563	4,399,951	$6,049,350
Flour, bbls	2,457,076	4,382,496	26,133,811
Corn, bush	15,526,525	16,326,050	14,395,212
Corn meal, bbls	713,083	948,060	4,301,334
1848.			
Wheat, bush	1,531,989	2,034,704	$2,669,175
Flour, bbls	958,744	2,119,393	13,194,109
Corn, bush	5,062,220	5,817,634	3,837,483
Corn meal, bbls	226,600	582,339	1,807,601
1849.			
Wheat, bush	1,072,780	1,527,534	$1,756,848
Flour, bbls	953,815	2,108,013	11,280,582
Corn, bush	12,396,242	13,257,309	7,966,369
Corn meal, bbls	90,438	405,169	1,169,625
1850.			
Wheat, bush	316,926	608,661	$643,745
Flour, bbls	370,777	1,385,448	7,098,570
Corn, bush	5,957,206	6,595,092	3,892,193
Corn meal, bbls	10,670	259,442	76,061
1851.			
Wheat, bush	592,583	1,426,726	$1,025,732
Flour, bbls	1,004,783	1,202,335	10,524,331
Corn, bush	2,760,329	3,426,811	1,762,549
Corn meal, bbls	4,558	203,622	621,866
1852.			
Wheat, bush	2,049,557	2,694,540	$2,555,209
Flour, bbls	1,532,094	1,799,339	11,869,143
Corn, bush	1,894,700	2,627,075	1,540,225
Corn meal, bbls	2,637	181,105	574,380
1853.			
Wheat, bush	3,574,248	3,890,141	$4,354,403
Flour, bbls	1,388,065	2,920,918	14,783,394
Corn, bush	1,653,840	2,274,909	1,374,077
Corn meal, bbls	602	212,118	709,974
1854.			
Wheat, bush	6,058,903	8,036,665	$12,420,172
Flour, bbls	2,026,121	4,022,386	27,701,444
Corn, bush	5,965,850	7,768,816	6,074,277
Corn meal, bbls	37,935	257,403	1,002,976
1855.			
Wheat, bush	396,215	798,884	$1,329,246
Flour, bbls	189,712	1,204,540	10,896,908
Corn, bush	5,935,284	7,807,585	6,961,571
Corn meal, bbls	3,875	267,208	1,237,122
1856.			
Wheat, bush	4,928,157	8,154,877	$15,115,661
Flour, bbls	1,181,372	3,510,626	29,275,148
Corn, bush	7,692,585	10,292,280	7,622,565
Corn meal, bbls	7,181	293,607	1,175,688
1857.			
Wheat, bush	9,713,476	14,570,331	$22,240,857
Flour, bbls	1,170,488	3,712,053	25,882,316
Corn, bush	4,775,206	7,505,318	5,184,666
Corn meal, bbls	673	267,504	957,791
1858.			
Wheat, bush	5,788,200	8,926,196	$9,061,504
Flour, bbls	1,041,736	3,512,169	19,328,884
Corn, bush	3,215,198	4,766,145	3,259,039
Corn meal, bbls	1,236	237,637	877,692
1859.			
Wheat, bush	1,322,718	3,002,016	$2,849,192
Flour, bbls	232,368	2,431,824	14,433,591
Corn, bush	386,123	1,719,998	1,323,103
Corn Meal, bbls	1,074	258,865	994,269
1860.			
Wheat, bush	1,934,206	4,155,153	$4,076,704
Flour, bbls	2,182,847	2,611,596	15,448,507
Corn, bush	1,941,325	3,314,155	2,399,808
Corn Meal, bbls	957	233,709	912,075
1861.			
Wheat, bush	24,510,961	31,238,057	$38,313,624
Flour, bbls	2,429,117	4,323,756	24,645,849
Corn, bush	3,127,522	10,678,244	6,890,865
Corn Meal, bbls	2,836	203,313	692,003
1862.			
Wheat, bush	22,905,505	37,289,572	$42,573,295
Flour, bbls	2,239,446	4,882,003	27,534,677
Corn, bush	14,483,797	18,904,909	10,387,383
Corn Meal, bbls	1,674	253,570	778,344
1863.			
Wheat, bush	27,325,739	36,160,414	$46,754,195
Flour, bbls	1,794,496	4,390,055	28,366,069
Corn, bush	10,783,707	16,119,476	10,592,704
Corn Meal, bbls	2,330	257,948	1,013,272
1864.			
Wheat, bush	18,078,999	23,681,712	$31,432,133
Flour, bbls	979,754	3,557,347	25,588,249
Corn, bush	2,248,801	4,096,694	3,353,280
Corn Meal, bbls	1,081	262,357	1,349,765
1865.			
Wheat, bush	5,823,255	9,937,152	$19,397,197
Flour, bbls	400,072	2,604,542	27,222,031
Corn, bush	763,369	2,812,726	3,679,133
Corn Meal, bbls	459	199,419	1,489,886
1866.			
Wheat, bush	1,970,716	5,579,103	$7,842,749
Flour, bbls	136,020	2,183,050	18,396,686
Corn, bush	9,889,232	13,516,651	11,070,395
Corn Meal, bbls	5,412	237,275	1,129,484
1867.			
Wheat, bush	4,685,615	6,146,411	$7,822,555
Four, bbls	116,299	1,300,106	12,803,775
Corn, bush	12,197,064	14,889,823	14,871,092
Corn Meal, bbls	2,180	284,281	1,555,585

The greatest quantity of wheat shipped in any period was in the year ending June 30, 1862, when 37,289,572 went to all ports, including some lots to France, whose harvest had been suffering. The largest shipments to Great Britain were in the following year, when over 27,000,000 bushels went to British ports. England draws each year upon nearly every country in Europe for a partial supply of cereal food, her own fields never yielding sufficient for her population. France sends large quantities of flour across the Channel in bags, and if she has shipped too much, draws in turn from her neighbor on the Mediterranean. The Baltic ports all have some to spare. Germany furnishes a very liberal supply. Spain ships a fine quality of wheat for British ports, and Russia, especially from the Crimea, has a large surplus each year to offer."

Messrs. H. D. WALBRIDGE & Co., among our most extensive receivers of produce in this City, write of the position and prospects of the breadstuffs trade, in their circular of this date, as follows:

"The Wheat crops of France and England have been secured in splendid condition, admitting of the grain being carted directly from the field to the mill, at once ground into Flour without admixture of old Wheat, and sent to the baker. As threshing progresses, the result in both countries is in the highest degree satisfactory, especially in England, where the yield is exceptionably abundant and the weight generally heavy, ranging from 62@65 lbs. ꝑ bushel and upward. In France the crop is estimated equivalent to their requirements, which points to shipments of Flour thence to England and Scotland later on, and the depressing effect on the British milling trade of operations of this character is usually very great.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that Wheat is the only good crop grown this year in the United Kingdom, all others having severely suffered from excessively hot weather and long protracted drought. As the area under Wheat was much larger than last season, generally estimated at 100,000 acres, of course the breadth sown with Barley, Oats and other Spring Corn was proportionately less, and these crops are in addition all deficient in yield per acre. Hay is put down at but little over half a crop and old Hay is selling in Liverpool at £8 ꝑ ton of 2,240 lbs., equal to about $50 currency ꝑ 2,000 lbs. New brings £6 or $38. Oat Straw 30s. or $15 75. Potatoes in England and Scotland are scarcely half an average yield, but in Ireland rather better, probably two-thirds; they are worth in Liverpool 20s.@26s. ꝑ 252 lbs., equal to $1 70@$2 25 currency ꝑ bushel of 60 lbs. Beans the worst crop grown, and Turnips a failure, as are Carrots, Cabbages, Lettuce, Greens of all kinds in fact, all Garden Produce and Vegetables are extravagantly high all over the Kingdom.

This great loss of food, especially of potatoes, can only be replaced with bread by the millions of artisans and other laboring classes; hence, notwithstanding the abundance of the Wheat crop, we have some confidence in the stability of the British markets for that cereal, and the equivalent of 50s. ꝑ quarter or say 10s. 6d. ꝑ cental is at present considered a reasonably safe basis for operations. To-day's Liverpool quotation of 10s. 10d. ꝑ cental or 52s. ꝑ quarter, ex quay, with freight at 3d., Exchange at 108¾ ꝑ cent., gold at 144 ꝑ cent., leaves $1 92 ꝑ bushel free on board here.

There are, besides, other considerations to be taken into account in reaching this conclusion. The English harvest having been fully four weeks earlier than in ordinary years, with no stocks of old grain worth mentioning to fall back upon, will have to suffice for thirteen months' consumption, and may be fourteen or fifteen, if next year's harvest should be a late one, or interfered with by unfavorable weather. This may be considered looking a long way into futurity, but the contingency will have its influence with British farmers, especially with the more opulent of that class, and their deliveries are likely to regulate and control the markets for several months to come.

Our market rules dull, with prices tending downward, and although the receipts are very light, the demand is equally so, and confined chiefly to supplying the immediate wants of our City and local millers. The movement of Winter Wheat by rail from the West is on the increase, and as the value of such is considered too high as compared with that of Spring, prices may shortly draw nearer together. Our millers appear determined to force Red Western to $2 15; Ambers to $2 25, and White Michigan to about $2 40; but we quote the nominal value, $2 35, $2 45 and $2 60 respectively. No. 1 Spring worth $2 10 and No. 2, $2, delivered, for Strictly Prime, of which there is little here.

Our Corn market strong and prices steadily advance with an extensive demand for the East, and moderate business passing for export. England will require to import largely of this staple and all other feeding stuffs, but there are liberal supplies of Corn in prospect from the Danube, where the price is now relatively cheaper than with us; and with showery weather in the British Isles, Turnips would again be sown, the brown burnt pasture turn to green, and a good amount of food for cattle may be saved before Winter sets in. We quote sound Mixed at $1 22@$1 24.

Oats are in fair demand at 78c. for New, and 82c. for Old, afloat, and the market bids fair to be well sustained for some little time to come.

Ocean Freights dull and very low; 3d. for Corn and Wheat, per steamer, to Liverpool; and although we may not reach a higher rate than 6d. before October, the outward pressure in that month of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Provisions, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., may be sufficiently heavy to drive the rate to 10d., or equivalent to 20c. ꝑ bushel over the one now current."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 10 says:

"After the return of tropical weather at the commencement of the week, we were again favored with some rain on Thursday morning and a little subsequently; and this will be extremely useful to the standing green crops, but our wants could bear a drenching week if the Corn were secured. Almost every where this new Corn seems to surpass expectation, but as it is only in Wheat that we feel confidence as to its yield and weight, a continued heavy decline has been felt to be unreasonable, and according to our anticipations it has given place to a reaction in several towns to the extent of about 2s., though some localities have not experienced the benefit, but write things worse. Still, as our weekly sales, with all the quality of the new Wheat, show an average of 61s. 1d. against 67s. 5d. in 1867, we are in figures 6s. 4d. less than then, and the quality being more than 4s. per quarter improved, the real difference is about 10s. per quarter. The country may well be satisfied with such a result, when farmers with light lands go short, and all the Spring crops are below an average; though, should heavy arrivals come early to market, we may yet have fluctuations. Both Paris and the country markets of France have heavily declined, but there is great irregularity in prices. Belgium, Holland, and Germany have followed in the wake, and it is very long since they have been able in Dantzic on the 1st of August to write up 'Harvest work nearly finished.' During this century the year 1868 has had no parallel; but we have yet to see its close before a just estimate can be made. The great fact we have all to be thankful for is, there is no likelihood of a scarcity of bread, so far as the United Kingdom be concerned. It is, however, otherwise in that Wheat-producing country, Spain, where people are already full of gloomy anticipations in consequence of the fearful drought. Russia, too, has provincial failures, which may be made up elsewhere, though the reports of many forests on fire show that great losses of property are certain. In the midst of this prices in Hungary have come down 10s. per quarter, and again every needy place will be glad of her abundance. As to America, her advices are yet doubtful; but if the reports of Government officials are to be relied on, the growth of Spring Wheat is 28 per cent. and of Winter Wheat 11 per cent. beyond that of last year."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞SIX PER CENT., IN GOLD INTEREST.—Principal (also in coin) abundantly secured. The FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Co., are among the very best, safest, and most advantageous securities now offered. They have special guarantees from State and National enactments, represent the first lien upon the best portion of the Great Pacific Railroad Line, and are already in great esteem here and in Europe. They yield at present rates more than eight per cent. upon the investment, and the loan is being rapidly taken. The Central Pacific Railroad is well and substantially built, it will be completed within twelve months, *and its revenues are in spciee.*

For sale at 103 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, by FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and General Agents for the Loan, No. 5 Nassau-st.

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 22.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Will of Godfried F. Brudt, Philippa Leger, Charles Steadman and Coleman Spline. Letters of administration granted on estates of the following named deceased: William Adams, Emilie Chrisman, Louis Hobel, Loretts Lange, Jacob Schaefer, George Hussey, Margaret Macdonald, David Morgan, Ann Mosnan, John Bonner, Charles Damm, John Beard, Carl H. Elffie, Leohnard Gutfleisch, Wm. McCann, Christian Menser, John Roche, Burr Wadhams, Jaques Perrin, Joseph Seller, George W. Cartwright, George Kern, Christian Raphael, Mary Shea, Robert Ayer, Frederick Bishop, Lucy Hart, Alice Kimbucker, Ella Murphy, Kenegrand Misheimer, Thomas Casey, George Cutler, Maria Harrison, Catharine Rooney, Loretha Unger, William Breloer, Philip McQuade, Robert Lindsey, George Leonard, Jeremiah Sullivan. Nathaniel A. Patterson, appointed guardian of Josephine Bremner; Catharine Smith, of William and Henry Dudgeon; Thomas H. Cartwright, of George W. Cartwright and Thomas W. Cartwright; Charles Clayton, of Heman A. and Emma J. Clayton; John J. Jackson, of David and Lewis Cohn; Catharine Renschler, of William and Pauline Renschler; Jacob Van West, of John Williams; Mary Bishop, of James F. Bishop; Alanson H. Scudder, of Mary McGlonne.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN,

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week wills were proved in the following cases: Mary Grayson, Philo Price and Jacob Westlake, of Brooklyn, and Sarah Jennings, of Hoboken, N. J.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of George M. Mackenzie, Mary Perrin, John Walter, Martin Kiely, Amos Nolan, Henry A. Brake, Otto Raiton, Jr., and Margaret Valentine, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Mary Holman and Amelia Holman were granted to Elizabeth C. Holman, their mother; of Adelphina Burgham, Hyman Burgham, Emma Burgham and Julia Burgham to Louis Long; of William H. Sherman and George W. Sherman to Robert B. Sherman, their father; of Thomas Gerraty, William Gerraty and John Gerraty to Francis Curran, all of the City of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday was made up of thirty-two cases of assault and battery, twenty-three of petit larceny, one of defrauding a hotel keeper and one of keeping a disorderly house. Some of these cases were of interest to the short-haired denizens of Mulberry-street, who crowded the Court-room to its utmost capacity. The case that chiefly attracted this large audience was that of

REYNOLDS VS. THE POLICE.

The Fourteenth Ward has been of late twice disturbed by the antagonism existing between the five Reynolds brothers and the Police officers. The latter have a *penchant* for arresting the former, and they have a fashion of resisting arrest by calling their clansmen around them in force. The matter generally ends in a *quasi* riot in the lower part of Mulberry-street, where one of the Reynolds "earns his living by the sweat of his brow" in mixing drinks for his neighbors. The last encounter of the belligerent forces occurred at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. Patrick Reynolds had been arrested by Officer Kelly, and when the latter returned upon post, having Officers Flanagan and Carroll in company, a large gang, headed by Martin Reynolds, gathered about them. Here the testimony became conflicting. The short-haired came in swarms to swear that "niver a once" did the peaceable Martin raise hand or voice against the officers. No less than seven of them swore they were immediately at his side, and never saw him throw stick or stone, thus showing Martin to be remarkably many-sided. The three policemen, on the other hand, were positive that the peaceable Martin had a brick or stone in his hand, which he threw at the moment some missle struck Officer Carroll in the back. There was throughout the case a long and severe tussle between Justice Kelly and the prisoner's counsel, the former endeavoring to confine the testimony to the mere fact of the assault on Carroll, and the latter persisting to "scoop into" the case a history of the whole affair. Neither was entirely successful, and the last of the long array of witnesses being finally reached, Justice KELLY told the prisoner that the evidence of his own witnesses proved that he was at the head of a gang of men following the officers through the street, when he should have been at home attending to his own business. Therefore Martin was sentenced to an imprisonment of four months in the Penitentiary. This knight-errantry of justice kindled a spasmodic smile on the prisoner's lips as he went down to the Tombs.

SUFFER NOT LITTLE CHILDREN.

A bright-faced little girl of nine years was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and a question showed that she had playfully snatched a dollar bill from the hands of another little girl in the street. Next to her came a little boy, who was followed by an immense Teuton, who was ready to depose: "Dis leetle fellar gomes mit mines yard un bicks up von leetle dog-chain." Both the children were given into the custody of their parents, with an expression of wonder upon the part of the Magistrate that the Police Justices should suffer such little ones to be locked up for trial on such frivolous complaints.

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Ann Cunningham is the mother of three children, and is further incumbered with a husband named John C. John she found an annoyance as well; for, not content with living upon her labor, he amused himself and proved his superiority by kicking and beating her. The law came to the relief of the burdened woman, by sending John for a three months' sojourn in the Penitentiary.

The Late Ex-Judge Bonney—Action of the Board of Audit.

At the last meeting of the Board of Audit, Mr. DEPEW announced that on account of the death of Hon. BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, the Board would stand adjourned to Tuesday next.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY then rose and said that the last time he had the pleasure of seeing the deceased was in this room. At that time he complained of dizziness, and said, "I hope I will not fall down in the street like our brother Bushnell." Mr. BRADY then referred to his early acquaintance with Mr. BONNEY and said that deceased was always conspicuous for superior intelligence, unquestioned honesty, great sincerity, and an industry that never flagged. His life was without blemish and he trusted that he would receive in the next world, under the favor of the great God of the universe, the reward which virtue and excellence are destined to obtain. He then offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That an entry be made, on the record of this Board expressing the regret which the honorable Board and the Bar feel at the decease of our departed and honored friend, Hon. BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.

Ex-Judge BOSWORTH said it had been his pleasure to meet Judge BONNEY while officiating as a member of the Board of Audit. He saw him about the beginning of the present month when he was occupied nearly the whole of that day as counsel in an important case which was being tried before him as referee. At that time he was forcibly impressed that the deceased was overworked, although he tried the case with his accustomed ability and vigor. He was substantially and emphatically a self-educated man, and an honorable member of his profession. Faithful to his clients, faithful in all his relations of life, his example was worthy of imitation by the rising members of the Bar.

Mr. DEPEW said that the resolution offered by Mr. BRADY would be entered upon the minutes of the Board. The members of the Board were gratified that the Bar had taken this notice of respect to the memory of their deceased associate. His loss to them was irreparable, because of the conscientious labor which he bestowed upon the perplexing and important cases before the Board. The peculiarity of Judge BONNEY seemed to be a conscientious determination to do exactly what was right, unbiased by any consideration of friendship or enmity to the persons whose interests were to be settled by his judgment, or by the opinion of the public upon any decision which he might render. In every consultation which they had upon the questions which had been before them, and in accordance with the principles which they were compelled to lay down in the settlement of the claims pending before the court, his decisions, after careful and laborious research, were those of the most able legal mind, always regarding the true relation between the claimant and the City. He was unmoved by these considerations either of personal merit in the claimant outside his claim, or by any of that feeling which the public usually have in favor of a claim which may be brought against a great corporation like the City of New-York. Nor, on the other hand, did he yield to that feeling which in certain claims seems to make the City a peculiar favorite, a client, so to speak, and the public look upon it with especial favor, forgetting that they may go beyond the demand of justice and equity, and in obedience to public opinion which may be manifested outside of the special facts in the case. At this place and hour, when but ten days remained of their official existence, and when several hundred unadjusted claims, involving millions of dollars, were still undecided, with all of which, so far as they had been heard, Judge BONNEY was thoroughly familiar; all the research and ability which he brought to bear upon those claims was lost. His loss was great to them; his loss to the public was great; greater than would be almost the loss of any other public servant, and was one which could not be filled at this hour.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard during the week ending Aug. 15: Thirteenth Brigade—John W. Veeder, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain, *vice* Birch, declined. Twenty-first Brigade—Benjamin R. Robson, Jr., Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, *vice* Crocker, removed from District. Third Infantry—Samuel McDonald, Captain, *vice* Bosbert, resigned. Richard Smith, First Lieutenant, *vice* Samuel McDonald, promoted. Tenth Infantry—Robert Strathdee, Captain, *vice* St. John, resigned; John A. Tomlinson, First Lieutenant, *vice* Strathdee, promoted. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Richard M. Lewis, Captain, *vice* Smith, resigned. Forty-seventh Infantry—N. Wilson Leighton, Surgeon, *vice* Merrill, resigned. Fifty-sixth Infantry—John H. Styles, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Berrian, dismissed. Sixty-fifth Infantry—Hugo F. Loepert, Captain, *vice* King, removed from district; Joseph Humbert, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Bartholomew, promoted. Eighty-seventh Infantry—C. Jess. Brown, Quartermaster, *vice* Kirby, resigned. M. Morton Stevens, Adjutant, *vice* Scott, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—John Koch, Commissary of Subsistence with rank of First Lieutenant, *vice* Gerlitzer, promoted. One Hundred and Third Infantry—Silas E. Kinney, Captain, *vice* Stoddard, promoted. One Hundred and Sixth Infantry—Isaac P. Clark, First Lieutenant, *vice* Johnson, resigned. Duncan H. Baxter, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, promoted. Third Cavalry—George W. Sauer, Major, original appointment.

The following resignations have been accepted during the same week: First Division, Col. M. T. McMahon, Inspector First Division; Second Infantry, Capt. John Ray; Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Henry J. Ferris; Twenty-third Infantry, Capt. George McMillan; Forty-Seventh Infantry, Second Lieut. M. Mortimer Rogers; Seventy-Fourth Infantry, Capt. Wm. Clingen; Ninety-sixth Infantry, First Lieut. Friedrich Buchner; Battalion Washington Grey Cavalry, Major Sijelius M. Swift.

The Sixth Regiment had a grand time on Monday last at Funk's Union Park, at the Foot of Sixty-third-street, E. R., when their annual Summer festival and target excursion came off. There were nearly three hundred men in uniform present, a large number wearing the new full dress adopted by the command. This uniform consists of a short frock coat, made of dark blue cloth with light blue trimmings, light blue pants with dark blue stripe, black dress hat with white and blue pompon, and regulation brass shoulder scales. After forming in line and making a short march the regiment took the Second-avenue cars for the Park, accompanied by their families. Several tents were pitched on the ground, and the men enjoyed themselves hugely. By an admirable arrangement the guard duty was distributed among the companies, each command performing one hour's tour. Considerable target practice was indulged in, the prizes being valuable and interesting, while the dancing platforms were all occupied by a happy and busy crowd of dancers. Brig.-Gen Burger, Col. Lux and other leading German officers in the National Guard were present during the day.

Major John D. Bailey, formerly connected with Gen. Postley's Staff and favorably known as the military critic of the *Sunday Mercury*, died suddenly on Thursday at his residence, No. 94 Rivington-street. The funeral takes place to-day, which will be attended by two squadrons of the First and Third Regiments of Cavalry, under command of Major Madden. Mr. Bailey leaves a large circle of friends in the National Guard to mourn his death.

Capt. R. H. Pascall's Company (K, of the Thirty-seventh,) went on an excursion on Wednesday last to Dudley's Grove. A special steamer and barge were in attendance, and as there was an abundance of first-class music, the excursionists enjoyed the day very much. The attendance was a very large one.

The funeral of Henry J. Dupignac, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, will take place at 2 o'clock to-day, from the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church. Capt. Clanranald and his command will attend the same, as deceased was a great favorite.

Adjt. Edgar S. Allien, of the Fifty-Fifth Regiment, has been transferred to the Ninth Regiment, as he has been appointed Adjutant of the latter command by Col. Wilcox. The Adjutant was formerly a Corporal in the "Busy Bees" of the Twenty-second.

In accordance with Brigade orders issued by Gen. Burger, a court-martial for the trial of deficiencies and delinquencies in the First Regiment Artillery, will convene on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the regimental armory, corner of White and Elm streets. Detail for the Court: Capt. John Keim, President; Adjt. S. M. Wright, Recorder. A court-martial will also convene on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Christopher Pullman is President, and Adjt. Lawrence Beattie, Recorder.

Major James Norval, late of Seventy-ninth, New-York Volunteers, has been commissioned by Gov. Fenton Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and Capt. John A. Meek, of Ninety-fifth, New-York Volunteers, Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the late war.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of the Eighty-fourth Regiment will assemble for drill and instruction, at the Armory, on the evening of Sept. 9, at 7:30 o'clock.

The right wing of the battalion comprising Companies B, G, A, F and K, will assemble at the Armory for drill and instructions, on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 17, at 7:30 o'clock.

The left wing of the battalion comprising Companies C, D, I, E and H, will assemble for drill and instruction on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 7:30 o'clock.

Joseph Purdy has been appointed Drum Major of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

The First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, under command of Col. John N. Bunnel, intend having an encampment next week on Farmington-avenue, two miles from the State House, Hartford, Conn. The orders received do not state on what day the encampment is to commence, but the Governor will hold a grand review of the command on Friday next. The camp will be known as Camp Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed at Wilson's Creek, in 1861. The usual calls and exercises will be observed exact, and there will be two battalion drills each day. On Thursday an inspection and review will take place, and on the following day the Governor's review.

The ex-officers of the Irish Brigade held their annual picnic on Wednesday last, Aug. 19, at Myers' Grove, Staten Island. The general management of this very pleasant reunion was in the hands of a competent committee of gentlemen. Col. John W. Byron, formerly of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, being the President of the organization; Lieut. Healy, of the same regiment, its Secretary, and Capt. P. K. Hogan, also of the Eighty-eighth, its efficient Treasurer. The steamboat *Joe Johnson* and barge *Cromwell* were at the services of the Club for the day, and the music was by Prof. Manahan and his excellent band. There was a large and select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present, and all apparently enjoyed a happy day. Col. James Cavanagh, Majors Haverty, Quinlan, Capts. Milliken, Toal, Condon, and Lieuts. Morris, Meehan, and several others of the old officers of the brigade were present, aiding the gentlemen of the committee in making this affair one of the best successes of any of the Club reunions. Major Doran, Capt. Doheny, and others of the old Potomac Army were present, as were a few of the Confederate States Army, including Capt. Mitchel, son of Mr. John Mitchel, now of this City.

Capt. Mellen, of Gen. Varian's Staff, has purchased "Friendly Isle," in Alexandria Bay, in the St. Lawrence, and contemplates building a cottage there. This island is the most prominent of all the thousand islands, and already is becoming an object of interest to travelers passing by Alexandria Bay in the steamers. The Captain recently sent to New-York 450 pounds of fish, the result of one day's fishing in Alexandria Bay.

Lacrosse.

The Canada national game of Lacrosse, which is to be played the coming week on the Capitoline grounds, is rather difficult to describe. It is played, when both sides are complete, by 24 persons, 12 on each side, and this exclusive of a field Captain for each party, who superintends and controls the game. Flags, six feet apart, are placed at a distance varying from 150 to 180 yards; these flags are six feet high; each player has a crosse, which is curved and netted at the end used for striking the ball. The netting must be flat not bagged. The ball of India rubber sponge is started from the centre of the field, and the contest then is to put it through the adversaries flag. The position of players is as follows: "goal keepers" to defend goal, and prevent ball from being put through; "point" 12 feet distant from goal; "covert point," a like distance from point "centre men," who start the ball and are termed "facers;" "home man," whose special duty is to pass the ball through the goal; other players are termed "fielders." They are stationed in various parts of the field. The following is an incomplete list of the players who are to play: Alfred G. Isaacson, Geo. Hyde, S. C. Stevenson, John Robinson, Sir Robert J. S. Grahame, Baronet R. A. Stenhouse, R. Hobsell, M. Y. Tilburn, B. Edgar, A. Thorn, R. G. Lafrenaye, C. R. Armstrong, Geo. Wheeler, Hugh Becket, Jas. Thorn, C. Thompson, S. Massay, J. Brazer, D. Ferguson, and others, all young gentlemen of respectable families. The President of the "Dominion Lacrosse Club of Montreal," of whom the above are members, is Mr. J. H. ISAACSON; Vice-President, WM. ROBINSON. The game is the best two out of three innings, the duration of which varies.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Infected Droves in the Interior of New-York State—Pleuro-pneumonia Among the Milch Cows.

The following report in relation to the cattle plague has been transmitted to the President of the Board of Health by Dr. MORRIS:

Hon. Geo. B. Lincoln, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received on the 19th August, instant, I proceeded to Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y., and found a portion of a drove of cattle belonging to Messrs. A. W. & NATHANIEL SMITH, of No. 73 Washington-avenue, Albany, N. Y. This drove originally numbered sixty-five head, and left Albany on the 9th of August, traveling overland toward New-York City. They are a mixed lot—some from Illinois, Ohio and State, and one or two Canadians. On the 12th August, twenty head of this drove were left at Copake, Columbia County, N. Y. Of these one died on the 17th, presenting all the symptoms (as described by an intelligent observer) of disease as seen at Communipaw, Bergen, Bull's Head, &c. On the 13th inst., forty-five head of this herd arrived in the town of Millerton, Dutchess County, New-York, twelve miles distant from Copake. Of these, on the 14th inst., two died; 17th, one; 19th, one; making five deaths in all out of the drove at this date. On the 19th inst., in the morning, seventeen of this herd were shipped by the Harlem Railroad to New-York for consumption. There were therefore remaining upon my first visit but twenty-four head. With two exceptions these appeared to be in good health; being, however, an infected herd, they were immediately put under proper quarantine restrictions, and will be detained till all danger is passed. Proceeding to Copake I found a herd of nineteen, as before mentioned, all of which appeared healthy, but, as they were a part of the original drove, and one had died so recently among them, they were also put under quarantine restrictions. The above statements of facts present to my mind such strong evidence of an attempt to dispose of infected cattle in this City that I have respectfully suggested to the Governor in my report to him as Assistant Commissioner for the State that some action against these parties be immediately commenced.

The order restricting diseased cattle was adopted by the Board of Commission at Albany, and promulgated on the 18th inst., and this violation, in sending 17 head of this infected herd to the New-York market for consumption, was on the 19th inst. Learning that there were diseased cattle at Amenia, I visited them, and found a herd of dairy cows diseased with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. These belonged to Mr. OBADIAH P. BAYLES, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y. The facts respecting this herd are as follows: Out of a herd of thirty head, consisting of twenty-seven milch cows, one bull and two oxen, seven cows, the bull and one ox have died during the past four weeks. At this date, three cows and the remaining ox are very sick of the same disease. During all this time the milk from the cows has been daily forwarded for consumption in New-York City. Under the authority which the statutes conferred upon me as Assistant Commissioner for diseased cattle, I immediately ordered the whole herd in quarantine, under the supervision of Dr. DASAULT GUERNSEY, Amenia, for careful observation and report, and by the authority vested in me as an Inspector of your Board, I ordered that no more milk from this diseased herd be sent to New-York City. I also sent a telegram to Messrs. DAYTON & MOORE, at Bull's Head, One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue, to seize the seventeen head of cattle shipped to them by Messrs. SMITH on the 19th instant, and detain them in quarantine, which telegram reached them after the cattle had been disposed of to the butchers, and was therefore not obeyed. Another telegram was also sent to your headquarters to the same effect, but which for the same reasons could not be obeyed.

Respectfully submitted,

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector M. B. H., and Assistant Commissioner for State.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1868.

Appointments in the Register's Office.

Mr. P. H. JONES, the new Register, has written the following letter with regard to appointments in the Register's Office, and the manner in which his name has been mentioned as a candidate for office:

REGISTER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AUG. 22, 1868.

R. B. Rosevelt, Esq., Editor of the New-York Citizen:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of this morning I notice the statement that, acting upon the advice of prominent Republicans, I have determined to make no changes in the office of Register during my term. The information which you receive to this effect is not well founded. Consulting my own convenience, and the wishes of some of my best friends simply, I might arrive at this determination; but I cannot fail to recognize the propriety of bestowing whatever there is of patronage connected with the office upon the friends of the party from which I received it, when this can be done without detriment to the public service. In the same issue of your paper I am very kindly spoken of as a probable candidate for election to the office which I now hold. I am really grateful for the manner in which my name is mentioned in this connection, but I am not a candidate for this or any other office. This early and perhaps unnecessary declension is rea, and not intended to be taken in a Seymourean sense. Thanking you again for the many proofs of your personal regard, and the favorable mention of my name, I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

P. H. JONES.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Keystone.

The contest between these Clubs yesterday resulted in the success of the Mutual by a score of 26 to 19. It was a rather tedious contest. PIKE played first base on the occasion and did well. The following is the score of the innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Keystone	0	6	1	5	1	3	0	2	1—19
Mutual	3	2	3	0	11	4	2	0	1—26

UMPIRE—Mr. Holmes.

The Keystones returned home last night.

EASTERN TOUR OF THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB.—The first and second elevens of the New-York Cricket Club leave this (Saturday) afternoon to play a series of matches with the Boston, Nonantum, and Chelsea Clubs. Their first eleven match with the St. George's Club takes place Sept. 2 and 3, and the following week they play the return match with the Newark Club.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon. 50,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 184 5th-av., elegant household furniture. Full particulars hereafter.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va.,
Aug. 17, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

84 boxes French, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 9,200 pounds, more or less.

284 boxes American, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 35,400 pounds, more or less.

218 boxes American, cooked, mixed vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.

The French vegetables are in tin cases, of 55 pounds each; the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this Depot, and have been recently repacked in new, strong boxes—two cases in each box—and are in excellent shipping order.

Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order Comsy-Gen. of Sub. U. S. A.

JAMES CURRY.
2d Lieut. 5th Art., A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.—WM. P. WARD and JOHN F. HENRY have this day retired from the firm of DEMAS BARNES & CO., by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be continued as usual. NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of RAHE & WIGAND, was dissolved on the 3d of August by mutual consent. The undersigned, FR. WIGAND, liquidates all debts of the firm.

JOHN FR. RAHE,
FR. WIGAND.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 IRON PLANER, 6½ FEET TABLE, 28 inches between uprights; 1 iron planer, 4 feet table, 16 inches between uprights; 1 engine lathe, 1 Schenck-build lathe. In good condition and reasonable terms. Apply at No. 500 to No. 510 2d-av., near 28th-st., Root Steam Engine Company.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING—SINCE TUESDAY LAST, 18TH INST., CHARLES MERCIER, violin maker, of No. 4.9 Broome-st., New-York. Any information of his whereabouts thankfully received by Acting Capt. BROWN, Fourteenth Precinct Police, or by SAMUEL JOHNSON, No. 160 Broadway, New-York. All reasonable expenses paid.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 26 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.

Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.

S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS.

At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 635 Broadway. A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

160 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES
AT
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.,
On Passaic River, 9 miles (40 minutes) from New-York.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
Of 8 and 12 rooms,
At AUCTION, without reserve or postponement, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.
Maps and particulars at
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY TO BE SOLD, as may be agreed upon, most beautifully situate at Bellerive, Switzerland, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. Address, at Geneva, Mr. GINDROZ, Architect, Rue Bonnivard, No. 2: at Paris, to Messrs. JOHN ARTHUR & CO., Rue Castiglione, No. 10, and to Mr. CHARLOT, Notaire, Boulevart Sebastopol, No. 31.

FOR SALE—700 LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK, Bell Plain, Ocean Hill, &c. at $200 to $1,000, payable in monthly or quarterly installments. Houses, stores, or workshops built for purchasers, or money loaned to aid building. DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York City, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Beautifully located, near depot. Neat two-story and extension residence, out-buildings complete, fifteen acres of land, fruit, shade, &c.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT PRINCETON, N.J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished, a first-class residence, with modern improvements, pleasant grounds, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of Box No. 40 Princeton, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., elegant residence beautifully furnished; lot 200 feet, with stable; also first-class house, same street, between 5th and 6th avs. For sale low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.

E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE with 12 rooms, just put in good condition, with water and drain in house and yard; lot 22x150 feet; suitable for one or two families; No. 130 Water-st., four doors above Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For particulars apply to A. HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A WOOD-MOULDING, PLANING, sawing and turning mill, together with sash, blind and door factory. Apply to D. H. HILL, on the premises, Washington-st., between Milton and Noble, Greenpoint, L. I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO PERSONS, at Tarrytown; can be had till October if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed. Inquire at office of DIMOCK & WHITNEY, No. 17 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 3D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished large front room, with connecting room if required, bath, gas, &c., with full or partial board. Terms reasonable.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO let, with or without private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.; also single rooms.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A room, with board, to a gentleman, at $7; No. 260 West 11th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MODEL FRUIT FARM WANTED.

A farm of about 25 acres, three to five in woodland, on the Hudson, above Newburg.

Trees must be young and in full bearing, the land thoroughly underdrained and under high cultivation. A place with a running stream preferred. Buildings must be good and house built with regard to taste and comfort. Address FRUIT FARM, Box No. 521 New-York Post Office, and give full particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF ABOUT 32 years of age, lately left widow, of good general and musical education, speaking Italian and English, of refined social experience, the daughter of an artist resident in Italy many years, and latterly in England, desires a position as governess, teacher, housekeeper, lady's companion, or otherwise respectably; best references given. Address F. A., care Post Office Box No. 3,396 New-York.

A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER, GOOD cutter and fitter, wishes to go out to private families by the week. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEW-YORKER, A SITUATION as superintendent in some manufacturing or building operation; has had several years' experience, is strictly temperate and reliable, and can refer to his present employer, a well-known manufacturer of this City. Address S. P. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING some acquaintance with drugs, wishes a position in a drug store for practice in making preparations and dispensing prescriptions. Address F. T., Station D, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, COMPETENT to open a set of books for an incorporated Company. Address G. H. & W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Manhattan Cooperative Relief Association. Apply at No. 12 Cedar-st. LATHAM, EMERY & CO., General Agents for New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st. Furniture at less than auction prices, and warranted. Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, reps or haircloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $25,000 worth of all kinds parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.
Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER WORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
AUG. 21, 1868.
Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway, offer for sale Alabama 8s, South Carolina 6s, old and new Louisiana 6s, Atlantic and Gulf 7s, Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Memphis City 6 per cent., old and new bonds; also, Memphis and Charleston stock.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA........Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
IOWA........Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA......Sept. 26
COLUMBIA......Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA......Oct. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL ...VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A.M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.
$2 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,
From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.
Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.
FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.
For further information inquire of
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, Aug. 23: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.
The steamer MAGENTA will leave New-York for Newark at 6:30 P. M., on SUNDAY, Aug. 23.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45. Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 23d, 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 24th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 24th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 25th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY-MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st., every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st., at 8:15.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

NO CROAKING!!!
PLENTY OF TRADE AND
PLENTY OF CHEAP GOODS.
We have for years led all merchants in the low prices of our Muslins, and to-morrow we shall offer to the retail trade an immence lot of Muslins,
BOUGHT OF A SPECULATOR,
at prices that will startle all the vast crowd of high-priced stores that still
ASK WAR PRICES.
ONE BIG LOT OF MUSLINS, nearly as fine as BEST WAMSUTTAS, for 1½c. and 15c.
ONE BIG LOT, EXTRA HEAVY, 16c. and 18c.
500 PIECES, EXTRA FINE, 16c. and 18c.
ONE BIG LOT, YARD WIDE, FINE AND HEAVY, FOR 12½c.
800 PIECES BEST SHEETINGS MADE, FULL YARD WIDE, 15c., WORTH 22c.
Parties wishing any of these Muslins should come early in the week, as they will sell fast.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS, (ALL WOOL,) 50c., WORTH 75c.
FINE AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c., 30c. and 40c.
ONE LOT ALPACAS, 50c., WORTH 75c.
ONE LOT ALPACAS, 25c. ONE LOT 37½c. HEAVY CASSIMERES, 50c. UP. HEMMED HDKFS., 12½c.
ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $2 a dozen.
BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION NEARLY HALF PRICE.
All other goods as cheap in proportion. These are cash prices. Credit customers charged extra.
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, JERSEY CITY and HOBOKEN CUSTOMERS can save enough on TEN YARDS OF MUSLIN to pay expenses of trip, and we send all goods home.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer during the balance of this month,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, WALKING SUITS, &c., &c.
And for the
CONVENIENCE OF STRANGERS,
will open
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS SUITABLE FOR AUTUMN WEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are opening an
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, ROYAL WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, MATTING, &c.,
received per recent steamers.
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED business, realizing a net profit of 100 to 150 per cent. to a party with $2,500 to $3,000, an extraordinary chance is offered; only principals need address WATCH, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S, No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for elder pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction and qualify gentlemen or boys practically for business. Applicants this week secure private desks day or evening without extra charge.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.
PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 29.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LAdies; Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; opens Oct. 5. For circulars apply to
Mrs. GEO. W. SEWARD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 182, Orange, N. J.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 8. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREW'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—For sale, a valuable invention for the prevention of vessels pitching and rolling at sea, keeping sinking vessels afloat, instantaneous removal of barnacles, &c. Terms of license or sale of rights to American patent on application to J. & W. WEEMS, Perseverance Iron Works, Johnstone, Scotland.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECtion of Minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE CELebrated Spanish remedy for the piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens, for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.
I. DITCHETT.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL Baths, established 1820. No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., for cure of rheumatism, colds, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
REOPENING.
MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1868.
FOUL PLAY.
NEW CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW SENSATION SCENE.
LOOK AT THE ARTISTES
ENGAGED FOR THE NEW CAST IN
FOUL PLAY.
Mrs. BARRY WATKINS,
J. B. STUDLEY,
HATTIE HAMILTON,
H. C. RYNER,
Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS,
CHARLES FOSTER,
J. HURLEY,
Miss ATKINSON,
E. CHAPMAN.
J. K. MORTIMER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
E. L. TILTON,
CLAUD HAMILTON,
F. CHIPPENDALE,
WELSH EDWARDS,
G. LINGARD,
H. CARLISLE.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily, for the sale of seats.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.
INAUGURAL OF THE THIRD SEASON.
The Only LEON.
NEW HALL,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW BURLESQUE.
Mr. Edwin KELLY.
B e it the Japs, the Dutch "S," or Bell L. N.,
A ny one of LEON'S comical hits.
R enowned, his tide of popularity swelling,
B urlesque his forte, astonished the wits
E 'en, nothing ancient, vulgar, or simple,
R equiring no rags, or stuffed clubs, it is true,
B ehold! his jests make the rosy cheek dimple,
L aughter-provoking, refreshingly new,
U nequaled for fun is his BARBER-BLU.
Mr. Edwin KELLY.
AUGMENTED COMPANY.
AUGMENTED CHORUS.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
AUGMENTED AUXILARIES.
The Only LEON.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUG. 23,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
The Twelfth annual Games of the "New-York Caledonian Club" will be held at Jones' Woods on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868.
In addition to the usual programme there will be an outside one mile race, open to all, for which $100 will be awarded as prizes.
DANCING UNTIL 9 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SWIMMING FESTIVAL AND PICNIC of Professor GEBHARD'S Natatorium, foot of East 66th-st., will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at the Union Park, foot of East 63d-st.; swimming, &c., commence at 4 P. M.; grand aquatic carnival at 8 P. M. Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, $1; extra lady's ticket 50 cents.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF NICK NAX is out!! A large amount of FUN for 10 cents.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.
Course two years. No preliminary examination.
Students can enter or leave at any time.
The first term commences the eighth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.
The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.
Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.
Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.
Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.
Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.
Instruction by lessons and lectures.
Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.
Access to library without extra charge.
Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.
One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.
This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.
Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a lady governess for a miss of 14; to teach English, French, music and drawing; a comfortable home and moderate salary given. Address Box No. 1,050 N. Y. Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock Timber," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. B. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.
C. B. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Twenty-fifth week of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as..........CLOWN
HUMPTY DUMPTY
FAIRY MARVELS, H. D.
INTREPID LEAPS, H. D.
UPROARIOUS FUN, H. D.
GREAT DANCING, H. D.
FINE SKATING, H. D.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, H. D.
COMIC TRICKS. H. D.
The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
A MATCHLESS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
H. D. MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA..........as..........BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC..........as..........BARBE BLEUE
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE OF
OPERA BOUFFE,
presented every evening with the same
GREAT CAST,
SUPERB CHORUS,
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured at Schirmer's and Niblo's Garden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
W. A. MOORE..........Business Manager.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Boucicault and Reade's great dramatic romance of
FOUL PLAY.
☞ With nearly the entire original cast. ☜
MR. D. H. HARKINS,
(Who holds the authors' exclusive right for the production of the play,)
MR. J. G. BURNETT, MR. W. H. WHALLEY,
MR. McKEE RANKIN, MR. M. LANERGAN,
MR. FRED. G. MAEDER, MR. J. H. JACK,
MISS MARY WELLS, MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE.
MONDAY, Aug. 31, a great dramatic event,
Engagement of Mrs. F. W. LANDER.
Box-book now open.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA, ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
DAN BRYANT as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. Great success of the roaring, side-splitting farce, THE LIT'E INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26,
FOR POSITIVELY NINE NIGHTS.
First appearance in America of the following talented artistes: JAMES TAYLOR, Champion Comique of Great Britain; Mrs. R. A. BRENNAN, the great Serio-Comique of the London concerts; Mme. STUTAFORD, Ballad and Bravura Vocalist, from the Hanover-square concerts; Mr. R. A. BRENNAN, Baritone and Buffo Vocalist of the London concerts.
PIANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
Mr. T. KILNER.
Admission 75 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.,
WILL MOST POSITIVELY OPEN
MONDAY, AUG. 31, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MORNING.
Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Enormous attraction. See future advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Sixth season will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1868. Instruction in every branch of music. Terms, $10 per quarter. N. B.—Members of the Mercantile Library Association can obtain tickets to the Conservatory in either branch of instruction, on application at the Library.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—THE cheapest library of modern music in the world, in books, 50 cents each. New Nos. ready this day:

Schumann's Album for the Young, 43 pieces	50c.
Seven sets of new dance music, by Strauss	50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs	50c.
Fifteen vocal duets	50c.
Twelve sets of waltzes, quadrilles, galops	50c.
Juvenile Piano-forte Album, 30 fingered pieces	50c.
Soprano songs from popular operas	50c.
Twenty ballads, by popular composers	50c.

The new catalogue of BOOSEY & CO.'S cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Lucrezia Borgia, Barber of Seville, Fidelio, Crispino e la Comare, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, Sonnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte solo, complete with overture and the whole of the music. Price, 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S Musical Cabinet, the cheapest collection of modern music books in the world. Price, 50 cents each.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Allegheny, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the Waite Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Allegheny Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 692, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 694. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 29, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866.
ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Banquet in Boston—Speeches of Mr. Burlingame, Senator Sumner, Hon. Caleb Cushing and Others—Poem by O. W. Holmes.

The Boston papers bring detailed reports of the banquet given in honor of the Chinese Embassy at the St. James Hotel in that city on Friday evening. As stated in our dispatches, Mayor SHURTLEFF presided and welcomed the Embassy in a neat and appropriate speech.

The first and second regular toasts—"The President of the United States," and "The Emperor of China"—were responded to by the band. On announcing the third regular toast—"The Chinese Embassy"—Mayor SHURTLEFF called upon Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME to respond. He was greeted with tumultuous applause on rising, and spoke as follows:

RESPONSE OF MR. BURLINGAME.

MR. MAYOR: In rising to respond to what you have said, and to this cordial greeting, I feel how utterly inadequate is language to meet the requirements of this occasion. Events are more eloquent than words. The presence here of my associates, with the sunshine of the Orient upon their faces, and the warmth of its fires in their hearts, arouses more emotions than the most eloquent tongue can express. [Applause.] The land of WASHINGTON has greeted the land of CONFUCIUS. [Applause and cries of "good."] The great thoughts of the one have been wedded to the great deeds of the other. Nothing can be more impressive than the facts themselves. The Imperial and the Republican seals have been placed side by side upon a great bond of friendship forever. [Applause.] In the presence of this majestic fact, the members of this Embassy would be glad to rest and be silent. But silence you will not have; and there is no rest for mortals save in the grave. Breaking the silence (which you demand,) permit me, in the first place, to seize the thought expressed by yourself when you say that the physical condition of China is like unto the physical condition of the United States. That is true. China lies along the Pacific as the United States lie along the Atlantic. It has, as you say, the same "area;" it has the same isothermal lines; it has the same system of rivers and mountains, or a like system. The great river Yangtze Kiang empties to a bucketful the same amount of water as the Mississippi River. The distant plains of Mongolia answer to the great prairies of the Northwest. But they are not only like unto each other in their physical aspects, but they have like relations to each other in other respects. They have like moral relations. China is divided into Provinces as this country is divided into States. They hold to the great doctrine that the people are the source of power. You vote by ballot; in China they vote by competitive examination. You shout when your citizen is elected; they shout when their scholar has received his degree. They are scornful of caste, and so are you. You tolerate every faith and so do they. And you proceed to make a law by petition, and they proceed by memorial. This memorial is recorded; it is passed to the great council, and if it is approved by the Government it is handed over to the great secretariat, and if it shall find it aggreeable to the laws that secretariat is charged with its publication to the world. So that in China is a system not of caprice, but it is a system of laws. So, also, they are like unto us somewhat in their school system. It is voluntary. They pay great attention to their scholars. They hold the office of teacher to be the highest in the world. A great man of the *Tsungli Yamen* to-day, one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest scholar there, TUNG TAJEN, who made a translation of *Wheaton's International Law*, and took from Mr. WADE, the British Secretary of the Legation, a translation which he made of LONGFELLOW'S "Psalm of Life," the first secular poem ever translated into the Chinese, and placed it on a fan and sent it by my own hand to the great poet, that it leading to a correspondence between these illustrious men—I say, TUNG TAJEN makes it ever his boast in the *Tsungli Yamen* that he was a poor school teacher. But however great may be the physical resemblance, however many resemblances may be found in other respects between them and the nations of the West, it is yet certain that we have much to learn from them, and they have much to learn from us. We have to learn from them to respect old age; we have to learn from them sobriety; we have to learn from them good manners; we have to learn from them habits of scholarship; we have to learn from them how to cultivate fish; we have to learn from them much in relation to agriculture; we have much to learn from them of the effect of heat and cold and light and shade upon plants; we have much to learn from them how to irrigate and how to manure the land. Indeed it would be a most profitable employment if some man of observing powers should go to China—some scientific man—if he should record there the facts which be found. The Chinese might not be able to give him the reasons why they did this thing, or why they did that thing; but he would have found that through long ages of experience they had at last ascertained the right way. I do not know of a field, of so wide and unreaped a field, for a scientific man; and I trust that the greatest living naturalist, Prof. AGASSIZ, will next year make an expedition to this country. But I might follow your suggestion too far. I say we have much to learn from them. We have many wise maxims to learn from them; they have much to learn from us. They have all of modern science, they have all those things to learn from us which are the result of our necessity. We have lived far apart; and we have invented the steamboat and locomotive and telegraph to bring us nearer and nearer and nearer together. And in pursuing this line of thought beyond the present, permit me to come nearer, or to something more nearly related to the present. I leave all speech, or everything that may be said about the ancient sages of China who lived before SOCRATES, to the distinguished gentleman on my left (his Honor the Mayor,) who knows much more of them than I do. I come now to consider for a moment the treaty which has now just been concluded between the United States and China. [Applause.] And I shall not, I assure you, trespass upon your time and enter into an elaborate exposition of that treaty. No: I leave the treaty—the exposition of it—to the distinguished Senator (Mr. SUMNER) on my right, who was its champion in the Senate, and procured for it a unanimous vote. [Cheers.] Permit me to say briefly that that treaty had its origin in a desire to give the control of China to herself; in opposition to that aggressive spirit which would take it from her and give it to the caprice of interest and the rude energy of force. It had its origin in the belief that institutions which have withstood all the mutations of time have something in them worthy of consideration, in the belief that institutions cherished unanimously by one-third of the human race, may possibly be the best institutions for the people of China! or at least that they are entitled to hold on to them until they shall be persuaded to change them by fair argument. That treaty had its origin, in fact it is an outgrowth of that coöperative policy which was agreed to by the representatives of the Western Powers recently at Pekin; that policy which substituted for the old doctrine of violence, one of fair diplomatic action, so that if the Consul and the Chinese officer could not agree, representatives of the different Powers, before war should ensue, should be sent to Pekin; and then if no conclusion should be reached, it should be sent back to the home Governments. This secured deliberation. That policy was an important conclusion on the part of foreign Powers that they would stand together on questions *vis-a-vis* China; that they would not interfere in her internal affairs; that they would give to modern treaties a fair construction; that they would lean up to that party in China which was in favor of progress; that they would abandon the so-called concession of territory doctrines; and that they never would aggress upon the territorial integrity of China. On these principles—and there are more—rests the security of China. They are warmly approved by the Government. China naturally desired that they should find expression in a more solemn form than they were in at that time. The evidence of this coöperative policy rested in the archives of distant locations, in the great dispatches of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who shed a new lustre upon diplomacy in the East. I say, China, feeling the advantage of these principles, desired that they should be carried forward in more solemn forms. Accordingly, as agreed to by the great treaty Powers of the West, they have passed into the unbending text of the recent treaty made at Washington. [Applause.] Now, in a word, (and I shall finish,) what is that treaty? In the first place it declares the neutrality of the Chinese waters. In opposition to the pretension of exterritoriality doctrine, that inasmuch as the persons and the property of the people of foreign Powers were under the jurisdiction of those Powers, therefore it was the right of Powers contending with each other to attack each other in the Chinese waters, thus making these waters the place of their conflict, this treaty traverses all such absurd pretensions. It strikes down the dangerous so-called concession doctrines, under which the nationals of whatever countries, located upon spots of land in the treaty ports, had become a place that they could take jurisdiction over, not only of their own nationals, not only of the persons and property of their own people, but also take jurisdiction over the Chinese and people of other countries. When this question was called under discussion and referred to the Home Governments; not by the Chinese originally, but by the foreign nations, it was found that their treaty rights were being abridged by these concession doctrines; and distant foreign countries could not stand discussion for a moment. And I aver that every treaty Power has abandoned the concession doctrines, though some of their own officials at the present time undertake to maintain them, and undertake to tax the Chinese, and undertake to expel the Chinese, and to protect the Chinese on those concession places, as if the territory did not belong to the Chinese Government. China has never abandoned her eminent domain. She has never abandoned on those spots of territory her jurisdiction; and I trust she never will. [Applause.] This treaty strikes down all concessions of territory. Again, this treaty recognizes China as an equal among the nations, in opposition to the old doctrine that because she was not a Christian nation she could not be placed in the roll of nations. But I will not discuss that question. There is the greatest living authority upon Eastern questions here to-night—[cheers]—who has studied that question, or the reason for that opposition, more fully than anybody else, while his heart has leaned over up to the side of the Chinese. I say China has been put upon terms of equality. Her subjects have been placed upon the footing of those who are the most favored nations, so that now the Chinese stand upon a footing with the Briton, the Frenchman, the Russian, the Prussian, and everybody else. And not only is that so, but by the consular clause in that treaty they are given a diplomatic status by which these privileges can be defended. That treaty strikes down all disabilities on account of religious faith. It recalls the great doctrine of the Constitution which gives a man the right to hold any faith which his conscience may dictate to him. Under that treaty the Chinese may spread their marble altars under the blue vault of heaven and worship the spirit that dwells beyond. That treaty opens our public institutions to the people of China. That treaty strikes down and reprobates—that is the word—reprobates the infamous coolie trade. It sustains the great law of 1862, drafted by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, and pledges the Government forever to hold that trade criminal. While it does this it recognizes the great principle that a man may change his home and change his allegiance. While it strikes at the coolie trade it invites free migration into the country of those sober and industrious people by whose quiet labor we have been enabled to push the Pacific Railroad over the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The great crops of California, more valuable than all her gold, have been gathered by them. I am glad that the United States had the courage to apply her principles equally. I am glad that while she applies her doctrines to the swarming millions of Europe, she is not afraid to apply them to the tawny race of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. There is another article which is also important to China. It has been the habit of officials in China to lecture the Chinese; to say what they should do and what they should not do; in fact to proffer almost demands, and say when they should build railroads and when they should build telegraphs; and in fact there has been an attempt to take entire possession of their affairs. This treaty denounces all such practices. It says that it is for the Chinese to determine when they will initiate reforms; when they will build: when they will refuse to build; that they are masters of their own affairs; that it is for them to make commercial relations, provided they shall not be in violation of the law of nations, within their own territory. I am glad that that is in the treaty. But while the treaty expresses the opinion of the United States in favor of giving to China the control of her own affairs, it assumes that China is to progress. And it offers to her all the resources of Western science; and it asks other nations to do the same. The United States have asked nothing for themselves, and I am proud of it. I am proud that this country has made a treaty, every line of which is in the present interest of China, and in the resulting interests of all mankind. I am glad that the country has risen up to the level with the great occasion. I am glad that she has not asked any mean advantages such as weaken one people and do not exalt another. [Applause.] By leaving China free in all these respects, she feels secure. When she feels that the telegraph and railroad shall not be instruments by which she is to be disrupted or destroyed, then she will come out of her seclusion, and enter upon a course of trade the importance of which and the amount of which no man can compute. The first thing for her to have is security. And this treaty gives that security. It places her broadly under international law. I know this treaty will be attacked. You will wonder at it. It will be attacked by that spirit of the old indigo planter in India which resisted the English reforms. It will be resisted by the spirit of the old opium smoker in China. It will be resisted by the men who opposed emancipation in the East Indies. But, notwithstanding all this, I believe that that treaty, and the principles of that treaty, will make the tour of the world; because it is founded in right, it is founded in justice. Believing that, the members of this mission, feeling confident of the rectitude of their intentions, and of the policy of its provisions, do not esteem what respect they shall receive in the countries to which they go, but they address themselves fairly and fully to the spirit of Western civilization. And now, having detained you too long, [cries of "No, no," and "Go on,"] permit me to thank you, and to thank you all, for the kind manner in which you have listened to what I have had to say. I thank you for your personal allusions. I feel deeply grateful for them. I thank dear old Boston for her grand demonstrations of good will. I thank the American people, the American Government, that it has placed the great question beyond the reach of individual misfortune. [Applause.] And now, having said this, the mission will press along the line of its diplomatic duty to other fields of effort. [Continued applause.]

To the next sentiment, "*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,*" His Excellency Gov. BULLOCK responded.

A synopsis of his remarks has already been given in our columns. The band played "Yankee Doodle" at the close of Gov. BULLOCK'S speech, and struck up "John Brown," when Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, the next speaker, was called upon. Mr. SUMNER spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

MR. MAYOR: I cannot speak on this interesting occasion without first declaring the happiness I enjoy at meeting my friend of many years in the exalted position which he now holds. He was not only my personal friend, but an honored associate in representing the good people of this community, and in advancing a great cause, which he championed with memorable eloquence and fidelity. Such are no common ties. Permit me to say that this splendid welcome, now offered by the municipal authorities of Boston, is only a natural expression of the sentiments which must prevail in this community. Here his labors and triumphs began. Here, in your early applause and approving voices, he first tasted of that honor which is now his in such ample measure. He is one of us who, going forth into a strange country, has come back with its highest trusts and dignities. Once the representative of a single Congressional District, he now represents the most populous nation of the globe. Once the representative of little more than a third part of Boston, he is now the representative of more than a third part of the human race. The population of the globe is estimated at twelve hundred millions; that of China at more than four hundred millions, and sometimes even at five hundred millions. It in this position there be much to excite wonder there is stille more for gratitude in the unparalleled opportunity which it affords. What we all ask is opportunity. Here is opportunity on a surpassing scale—to be employed, I am sure, so as to advance the best interests of the human family; and, if these are advanced, no nation can suffer. With justice and generosity as the reciprocal rule—and nothing else can be the aim of the present mission—there can be no limits to the immeasurable consequences. For myself, I am less solicitous with regard to concessions or privileges than with regard to that spirit of friendship and good neighborhood which embraces alike the distant and the near, and when once established renders all else easy. The necessary result of the present mission will be to make the countries which it visits better known to the Chinese, and also to make the Chinese better known to them. Each will know the other better and will better comprehend that condition of mutual dependence which is the law of humanity. In the relations among nations, as in common life, this is of infinite value. Thus far, I fear that the Chinese are poorly informed with regard to us. I am sure that we are poorly informed with regard to them. We know them through the porcelain on our tables with its lawless prospective, and the tea chest with its unintelligible hieroglyphics. There are two pictures of them in the literature of our language, which cannot fail to leave an impression. The first is in "Paradise Lost," where MILTON, always learned even in his poetry, represents Satan as descending in his flight:

> ——"On the barren plains
> Of Sericana, where Chinese drive
> With sails and wind their cany wagons light."

The other is in that admirable address on the study of the law of nature and nations, where Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in words of singular felicity, alludes to "the tame but ancient and immovable civilization of China." It will be for us now to enlarge these pictures and to fill the canvas with life. I do not know if it has occurred to our honored Plenipotentiary that he is not the first stranger who, after sojourning in this distant unknown land, has come back with messages to the Christian Powers. He is not without a predecessor in his mission. There is another career as marvelous as his own. I refer to the Venetian, MARCO POLO, whose reports, once discredited as the fables of a traveler, are now recognized among the sources of history, and especially of geographical knowledge. It was in the latter part of the far away thirteenth century that this enterprising Venetian, in company with his father and uncle, journeyed from Venice, by the way of Constantinople, Trebizond on the Black Sea, and Central Asia, until they reached that golden country, known as Cathay, where the great ruler, KUBLAI KHAN, treated them with honor and employed young POLO as his Ambassador. This was none other than China, and the great ruler was one of its Magnolian Emperors. At last the Venetian, with his companions, was dismissed with honor and riches, charged with letters for European sovereigns, as our Bostonian has letters now. There were letters for the Pope, the King of France, the King of Spain, and other Christian princes. It does not appear that England was expressly designated. Her name, so great now, was not at that time on the visiting list of the distant Emperor. MARCO POLO, with his companions, reached Venice on his return in 1295, at the very time when DANTE in Florence was meditating his divine poem, and when ROGER BACON in England was astonishing the age with his knowledge. These were two of his greatest contemporaries. The return of the Venetian Ambassador to his native city was attended by incidents which have not occurred among us. Bronzed by long residence under the sun of the East, wearing the dress of a Tartar, and speaking his native language with difficulty, it was some time before he could persuade his friends of his identity. Happily there is no question on the identity of our returned fellow-citizen, and surely it cannot be said that he speaks the English language with difficulty. There was a dinner given at Venice as at Boston, and the Venetian dinner, after the lapse of nearly 500 years, still lives in glowing description. On this occasion MARCO POLO, with his companions, appeared first in long robes of crimson satin reaching to the floor, which, after the guests had washed their hands, were changed for other robes of crimson damask, and then again, after the first course of the dinner, for other robes of crimson velvet, and at the conclusion of the banquet for the ordinary dress worn by the rest of the company. Meanwhile the other costly garments were distributed in succession among the waiters at the table. Then was brought forward the coarse threadbare clothes in which they had traveled, when, on ripping the lining and patches with a knife, costly jewels in sparkling showers, leaped forth before the eyes of the company, who for a time were motionless with wonder. When at last, says the Italian chronicler, every doubt was banished, and all were satisfied that these were the honorable and valiant gentlemen of the house of POLO. I do not relate this history in order to suggest any such operation on the dress of our returned fellow-citizen. No such evidence is needed to assure us of his identity. The success of MARCO POLO is attested in other ways. From his habit of speaking of millions of people and millions of money, he was known as *millioni*, or the millionaire, being the earliest instance in history of a designation so common in this prosperous age. But better than millions was the knowledge he imparted and the impulse that he gave to that science which teaches the shape of the globe and the place of nations on its face. The work, in which he dictated his travels, was translated into several languages, and, after the invention of printing, was multiplied in more than fifty editions. Unquestionably, it prepared the way for the two greatest geographical discoveries of modern times—the Cape of Good Hope by VASCO DE GAMA, and the New World by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. One of his admirers, a learned German, does not hesitate to say that when, in the long series of ages, we seek the three men, who, by the influence of their discoveries, have most contributed to the progress of geography and the knowledge of the globe, the modest name of the Venetian finds a place in the same line with ALEXANDER the Great and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. It is well known that the imagination of the Genoese navigator was fired by the revelations of the Venetian, and that in his mind all the countries embraced by his transcendant discovery were none other than the famed Cathay, with its various dependencies. In his report to the Spanish sovereigns, Cuba was nothing else than Zipang or Japan, as described by the Venetian, and he thought himself near a great Khan, meaning, as he says, a king of kings. COLUMBUS was mistaken. He had not reached Cathay or the great Khan; but he had discovered a new world, destined in the history of civilization to be more than Cathay, and in the lapse of time to welcome the Ambassador of the great Khan. The Venetian, on his return home, journeyed out of the East, westward. Our MARCO POLL on his return home journeyed out of the West, eastward; and yet they both came from the same region. This change is typical. Journeying westward, the first welcome is from the nations of Europe. Journeying eastward, the first welcome is from our Republic. It only remains that this welcome should be extended, until it opens a pathway for the mightiest commerce of the world, conducting within the sphere of American activity that ancient ancestral empire, where population, industry and education, on an unprecedented scale, create resources and necessities on an unprecedented scale also.

And this brings me, Mr. Mayor, to the treaty which you invited me to discuss. But I will not now enter upon this topic. If you did not call me to order for speaking too long, I am sure I should be called to order in another place for undertaking to speak of a treaty which has not yet been proclaimed by the President. One remark I will make, and take the consequences. The treaty does not propose to do much; but it is an excellent beginning, and, I trust, through the good offices of our fellow-citizen, the honored Plenipotentiary, will unlock those great Chinese gates which have been bolted and barred for long centuries. The mission is more than the treaty, because it will prepare the way for further intercourse, and will help that new order of things which is among the promises of the future.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech was heartily applauded. Some amusement was caused by the band breaking out with "Champagne Charlie" at its close.

POEM BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was next called upon, and responded by reading the following poem:

> Brothers, whom we may not reach
> Through the veil of alien speech,
> Welcome! welcome! eyes can tell
> What the lips in vain would spell,—
> Words that hearts can understand,
> Brothers from the Flowery Land!
>
> We, the evening's latest born,
> Hail the children of the morn!
> We, the new creation's birth,
> Greet the lords of ancient earth
> From their storied walls and towers.
> Wandering to these tents of ours!
>
> Land of wonders, fair Cathay,
> Who long hast shunned the staring day,
> Hid in mists of poets' dreams
> By thy blue and yellow streams,—
> Let us thy shadowed form behold,—
> Teach us as thou didst of old.
>
> Knowledge dwells with length of days;
> Wisdom walks in ancient ways;
> Thine the compass that could guide
> A nation o'er the stormy tide,
> Scourged by passions, doubts and fears,
> Safe through thrice a thousand years.
>
> Looking from thy turrets gray,
> Thou hast seen the world's decay—
> Egypt drowning in her sands,
> Athens rent by robbers' hands;
> Rome, the wild barbarian's prey,
> Like a storm-cloud swept away.
>
> Looking from thy turrets gray,
> Still we see thee. Where are they?
> And lo! a new-born nation waits,
> Sitting at the golden gates
> That glitter by the sunset sea—
> Waits with outspread arms for thee.
>
> Open wide, ye gates of gold,
> To the Dragon's banner-fold!
> Builders of the mighty wall,
> Bid your mountain barriers fall!
> So may the girdle of the sun
> Bind the East and West in one
>
> Till Nevada's breezes fan
> The snowy peaks of Ta Sieue Shan—
> Till Erie blends its waters blue
> With the waves of Tung-Ting-Hu—
> Till deep Missouri lends its flow
> To swell the rushing Hoang-Ho!

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, the first American Minister to China, in 1842-43, and the negotiator of the first treaty between that Empire and the United States, was called up by the seventh regular sentiment—*Diplomacy.*

REMARKS OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

I rise to discharge the duty assigned me on this occasion, with sincere satisfaction as affording an opportunity to express my respect for yourself, and the city over whose administration you preside, as well as for your eminent guests. I rejoice to see that they receive peculiar attention here. It especially becomes this State, so many of whose merchant princes have been and are the merchant princes of China also, to welcome the Embassadors of China. It is fitting that the representatives of a country whose education, science, literature, the cultivation of the spiritual as distinguished from the material man, are held in the highest estimation, should meet with sympathetic acclaim in the State of Massachusetts. And here, above all, should welcome, acclaim and applause be awarded to an embassy, which, while representing the power and wisdom of the Ta Tsing Empire in the person of these the native subjects of the great Yellow Khan, has at its head a statesman who attained distinction in the first instance as a representative of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States. To him (Mr. BURLINGAME,) therefore, at the outset be all honor rendered. I, as the humble pioneer in that new region of diplomacy which he has explored to such great results, can well judge of the magnitude of the events he personifies, and presume to say that no imagination of Oriental romance could conceive for its hero a career of usefulness and glory more marvelous than that which is exhibited by the Minister of the United States in China become its Minister to the Powers of Europe and America. And yet, on reflecting on this incident, it ceases to astonish me. I take pleasure in saying here in the hearing of all the members of the Embassy, and especially of the two eminent Tajens, and their countrymen, what I have never failed to say on other proper occasions, that the Manchu and Chinese statesmen with whom it was my fortune to come into official contact in China, were men of the highest cultivation and accomplishment, versed in the direction of the largest public affairs, possessed of thorough comprehension of political and international questions, and worthy in all respects to be ranked with the most accomplished statesmen and diplomatists of Christendom. Such men were fully capable of rising to the height of any exigency of policy which the progress of time and events might require their sovereign to adopt. * * * I think we cannot well overstate the consequences, political and commercial, of this great Empire placing herself in closer relation of intercourse with other Powers. It is but another of those great events which we of this century have witnessed, surpassing in grandeur all which any other like period of time has witnessed, and in which not the smallest part, permit me to say, has devolved on our own United States.

Gen. BANKS, the next speaker, drew some brief lessons from the history of China, and interested the audience by portraying some features in which China and the United States resemble each other.

Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, on being called up, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

MR. MAYOR: I suppose we are of one opinion on this remarkable occasion of meeting the Embassy of the old Empire in the world to the youngest Republic. All share the surprise and pleasure when the venerable Oriental State, hitherto a romanic legend to most of us, suddenly steps into the fellowship of nations. This auspicious event, considered in connection with the late innovations in Japan, marks a new era, and is an irresistible consequence of the science which has given us the power of steam and the electric telegraph. This event is more welcome for the surprise. We had said of China, as the old prophet said of Egypt, "her strength is to sit still." Her people had such elemental conservatism, that by some wonderful force of race and national manners, the wars and revolutions that occur in her annals have proved momentary swells of surges on the pacific ocean of her history, leaving no trace. But this race has claims in its immovability. China is old, not in time only, but in wisdom, which is gray hairs to a nation—or rather, truly seen, is eternal youth. As we know, China had the magnet—centuries before Europe—and gunpowder, vaccination, canals, had anticipated LINNÆUS' nomenclature of plants; had codes, journals, clubs, hackney-coaches; and thirty centuries before New-York had the custom of New Year's calls of comity and reconciliation. Why mention its upper arts, its pottery, indispensable to the world, the luxury of silks and its tea—the cordial of nations. But I remember, she has respectable remains of astronomic science, and historic records of forgotten time, that have supplied important gaps in the ancient history of the Western nations. But she has philosophers who cannot be spared. CONFUCIUS has not yet gathered all his fame. When SOCRATES heard that the oracle declared that he was the wisest of men, he said that it must mean that other men held that they were wise, but he knew that he knew nothing, and this belief was uttered already by CONFUCIUS. and what we call the golden rule of Jesus, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," was said in the same terms by CONFUCIUS five hundred years before. His doctrine of reciprocity, his insight, putting always the blame of our misfortune on ourselves. To that Governor who complained of thieves, he said: "If, Sir, you were not covetous, though you should reward them for doing it, they would not steal." His ideal of greatness is like that of MARCUS ANTONINUS; at the same time he met the views of his nation by saying always, "Bend one cubit to straighten eight." Especially, they interest us in another view. I am sure the gentlemen present will remember the bill which Hon. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, has twice attempted to carry through Congress, requiring that candidates for public offices shall first pass examination on their literary qualifications for the same. Well, China has preceded us, as well as England and France, in this essential correction, and the like esteem of education appears in social life as an indispensable passport. The advantage of our intercourse is already appearing. The immigrants from Asia come in crowds. Their power of continuous labor, their versatility in adapting themselves to new conditions are unlooked virtues. They send back to their friends money and new products of art and our goods, and thus establish a commerce without limit. I cannot help adding, after what I have heard to-night, that I have read in English journals that the merit of this reform in the relations of China to foreign Governments was mainly due to Mr. BURLINGAME. I am quite sure that I heard in New-York from Mr. BURLINGAME that the whole merit was due to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. It appears that the Ambassadors were emulous in their magnanimity. It is certainly the best guarantee for the interests of China and of humanity.

CHAS. G. NAZRO, Esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, responded to a sentiment alluding to *Commercial Relations*, and the tenth and last regular sentiment, in honor of *The Press*, was responded to by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.

Increased Mortality in the City.

From the mortality record for the week ending at 12 o'clock yesterday, it appears that during the week eighty-eight more persons died than during the week preceding. The President of the Board of Health says that he believes the extraordinary increase in the death rate may be laid at the door of the diseased cattle. He says he has made personal inspection of the streets of the City, and he never found them in better order, and more pains have been taken lately to keep them clean than for many years. Even the gutters are washed daily, under the direction of the Board of Health.

The cattle now, instead of coming from Albany by rail, are driven round and get into New-York City. Mr. LINCOLN has telegraphed the Governor to this effect, and requested Mr. FENTON to be watchful. It is understood that dogs and other animals are to be experimented upon with the meat at Sing Sing, and autopsies made, the result of which probably will also be given to the public "when expedient."

Some of the Methodists at the camp meeting at Sing Sing, it seems, became sick from eating diseased meat. Concerning this circumstance Dr. HARRIS, yesterday, said: "The outline history of the eighteen cattle which were recently brought to a town in Westchester County, by a well-known citizen of that town, has been traced, and reveals facts which tend to show how watchful the people should be; for the meat of one of the cattle that died was publicly offered for sale at the camp grounds at Sing Sing. There is much more connected with this matter, but it will be given to the public as soon as expedient."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PINKERTON'S DETECTIVES IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday afternoon THEODORE ALLEN, of No. 93 Prince-street, appeared at the Tombs Police Court, before Alderman COMAN, and entered a complaint of assault and disorderly conduct against ROBERT TOWNLEY, JOHN M. FITZSIMMONS and CHARLES A. MOORE, who he said had followed him about the City for several days, and greatly annoyed him thereby. Yesterday he again met them, and on demanding their business or motive for such conduct, received an abusive reply and threats of assault. He accordingly called an officer and had them arrested. Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, counsel for the complainant, stated that the prisoners professed to be members of PINKERTON'S Detective Agency, an irregularly constituted body of men who, he alleged, were constantly black-mailing respectable citizens like his client, and dogging any one who they thought might prove a victim. He characterized these private detectives as civic guerrillas who ought to be abated, as the Metropolitan Police were abundantly able to perform all the Police and detective duty necessary, and what was of more importance, they would do it honestly. The magistrate held the accused to bail for their future good behavior, but as the necessary bail was not forthcoming they were locked up in default. One of the prisoners wished to make a complaint of assault against Mr. ALLEN, but it was not received.

AT THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue, yesterday, by Officer MICHAEL COREY, of the Thirtieth Precinct, the body of an unknown woman, aged about 45 years, 5 feet 4 inches high. She had brown hair mixed with grey and no teeth in the lower jaw; she had on a brown calico dress, a blue calico petticoat, an old quilted petticoat, a white skirt, a coarse linen chemisette, a brown calico apron, a plaid shawl, white cotton stockings, heavy shoes, and had a black carpet-bag. The body was placed on the Morgue. Brought to the Morgue, from the Third Precinct Station-house, the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He had brown hair and had on a black business coat, dark brown pantaloons, gray vest, white knit undershirt, old slippers and a straw hat. The body was placed on the Morgue for identification. There was also brought to the Morgue, from the foot of Morton-street, North River, the remains of an unknown man—a mere skeleton, with no clothing.

A TRUNK STOLEN.—ROBERT LITTLE, of No. 64 Eighth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny. The complaint was made by PATRICK J. CONNOLLY, baggage-master at the Harlem Railroad depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, who stated that the check for a trunk containing clothing, valued at $260, had been delivered to LITTLE by mistake. It was then alleged that the prisoner had taken the trunk to his residence, where he had broken it open, and that when arrested he had a portion of the stolen apparel on his person. He was committed for examination.

THE KNIFE.—During Friday night a quarrel occurred in Third-street, between Avenues C and D, between GEORGE SEMEL and CHARLES SMITH, in which the former was stabbed in the shoulder by SMITH. The assailant having been arrested by Officer SHADY of the Eleventh Precinct, was yesterday held by Justice SHANDLEY in $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.....A difficulty occurred yesterday in the store No. 24 Chrystie-street, between MICHAEL O'BRIEN and JOHN CAMPLE, when the latter, a boy 15 years of age, stabbed his opponent in the hand with a penknife. CAMPLE was committed by Justice SHANDLEY for an examination.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—THOMAS G. WHYTALL, No. 50 West Nineteenth-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, stating that ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, a colored woman, being in his employ as a servant, disappeared on the 1st of May, with a quantity of bed furniture valued at $50. Subsequently she was arrested and a portion of the property found in her possession and the remainder traced to Newark, where she had sold it. She had nothing to say when arraigned, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' MEETING.—Union No. 1, of the Journeymen Bakers' Society, held a regular meeting at Putnam Hall, corner Twelfth-street and Third-avenue last night. They meet the second and fourth Saturday of every month. The chief topic of discussion on the present occasion was a picnic they propose holding at Carroll Park on the 5th September. The late strike has now ended with a gain on the part of the journeymen of the terms they contended for, viz: An addition of $3 weekly to every man's wages, and a reduction of the hours of labor from fifteen to twelve. There are three journeymen bakers' societies in this City and one in Brooklyn. Two of the former are German.

BURGLAR IN A WINE CELLAR.—JOSEPH WEYAND, proprietor of the wine cellar and restaurant in the basement of No. 26 Spruce-street, entered a charge of burglary against EDWARD JOHNSON, of No. 13 Rose-street. It appears that Officer WORDEN, of the Second Precinct, noticed that the front window shutter had been broken on Friday night, and he arrested JOHNSON inside, and found him in possession of several burglar's tools. The only property stolen was a bottle of Madeira, valued at $3. The accused was held for trial.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—PHILIP SCHRICK was arraigned yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of running over AUGUSTA BENNETT, aged 6 years. The accident occurred at the corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street, when the horses driven by SCHRICK knocked the child down and stamped upon her so that she was seriously injured, and was removed to her home, No. 417 East Tenth-street. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The announcement that the usual musical concert was to be given at the Central Park yesterday afternoon sufficed to attract thither a large concourse of people. Although the sky had the appearance of shedding rain late in the day, yet the participators of the Park enjoyments were not deterred from indulging in their pastime. The music was excellent, and those who appeared on the Park seemingly enjoyed themselves very much.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—BERTHA EHLERS, No. 637 East Twelfth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of JACOB MARX, of No. 142 West-street, on a charge of perjury. It was stated that she had been in the prisoner's employ as a servant, and in July last sued him for wages, in which suit, before Justice SMITH, she alleges the perjury to have been committed. The accused denied his guilt, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Officer HERCK, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested BARADAS VINEMSO, an Italian, in Baxter-street, for being intoxicated and disorderly. When the prisoner was searched at the Police Station a large dirk knife was found concealed on his person. He was arraigned before Alderman COMAN yesterday, to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and was fully committed.

BRIEF ITEMS.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the engine-room of the marble works of W. C. & C. H. HULL, Nos. 328 and 330 West Twentieth-street, caused by sparks falling from the chimney falling on the roof. Damage, $200; fully insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe.... The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River near Morton-street. The remains were in such an advanced stage of decomposition that they could not be placed in the Morgue....An unknown man died suddenly at the corner of Barclay and West streets yesterday. Deceased was respectably dressed and aged 35. His remains were taken to the Morgue....PATRICK DUNN died suddenly yesterday at No. 445 Eleventh-avenue. Coroner KEENAN was notified....The Police made 1,849 arrests last week....AUGUSTA BENNETT, aged 6 years, was run over in Avenue C by a lager-beer wagon driven by PHILIP SCHLAG, who was arrested. The girl was severely injured....The remains of an infant was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Thirty-sixth-street....A slight fire occurred at No. 62 Oliver-street, yesterday, caused by spontaneous combustion of some phosphorous.... EDWARD BRIDE, aged 10, fell from the fourth story of the rear house No. 89 East Broadway, last evening, and sustained dangerous injuries....MANDEL HARRIS, aged 12, fell from the second story of No. 66 Baxter-street, and had an arm broken.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22—11:15 A. M.

To-day being a holiday there are no markets to report, the Stock Exchange being closed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 22—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant and advancing at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..............................10⅞d.

Middling Orleans..............................11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens irregular. Corn 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 54s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, to arrive, is firmer but unchanged. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 11½d. for Spirits. Linseed Oil is firm at £31 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed is irregular, and has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 63s. Linseed Cakes are dull at £12 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 22—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 22—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant, with an advance in prices. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands..............................10¾@10⅞d.

Middling Orleans..............................11@11⅛d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed firm, but unchanged. Lard closed quiet at previous prices. Bacon has advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 55s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22—2 P. M.

Tallow closed easier, though quotably unaltered. Sugar, 25s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive. Sperm Oil closed flat and nominal. Petroleum closed at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for Standard White, and 11½d. for Spirits.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Petroleum—51½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Bourse closed firmer this evening. Rentes, 70f. 52c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed a shade firmer and higher at 75⅝@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22—Evening.

There is much fluctuation in the market for Sugar to arrive, and it would be impossible to give an exact price. The major part of the business, however, has been transacted at 25s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Harmonia	Aug. 12	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 15	Brest	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
New-York	Aug. 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, ASPINWALL, &C.

South America	Aug. 24	New-York	Rio Janeiro.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 22—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Dr. and Mrs. Allen M. Sumner, Mrs. T. A. Sumner, Boston; Mr. S. Van Rensellaer, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Mr. H. G. Gowen and son, Philadelphia; Mr. F. Cousinery, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Starr, Erie, Penn.; Miss Howe, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck and child, Boston; Mr. George W. Wurts, N. Y.; Mr. R. Morary, Mr. Villamultia, Havana; Mr. M. M. Dexter, N. Y.; Dr. U. De Valcourt, Paris; Mr. James Isler, N. Y.; Dr. R. Troubat, Mrs. C. Troubat, Miss Carrie Weaver, Philadelphia; Dr. W. B. Wood, New-Orleans; Mr. Jas. Gilmore, Cincinnati; Mr. Cordon, Mr. DeCastellanos, Havana; Mr. Nuscheler, New-York; Mr. Wm. Bellamy, Jr., Boston; Mr. C. F. Newton, Mrs. Lydia Velesco, New-York; Mr. W. Cox, Philadelphia; Mr. Chas. Davenport, Richmond, Va.; Miss J. Molina, Miss C. Molina, New-York; Mr. P. Betteline, Italy; Sister Agnes, Emmetsburg, Penn.; Mr. R. M. Mitchel, New-York; Mr. H. P. Bowditch, Boston; Mr. Geo. Bal, Mr. Chas. Bal, New-York; Mrs. J. Boeringer, Madison, Wis.; Mr. H. J. Grant, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.; Mme. Clover, Cincinnati; Miss Lillie Perilles, New-York; Rev. Leon Pilatte, Paris; Mr. A. Real, New-York; Mr. Boyle, Cincinnati; H. Y. Bayley, Mr. John Downey, Mr. Widman, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. L. Artigues and 2 children, San Francisco; Mrs. Rosalie D. Davis and child, New-York; Mr. A. F. Mayer, New-Jersey; Mme. R.F. David, Mme. L. U. Brodeur, Mme. R. Porcher, Cincinnati; Rev. Charles Vincent, Toronto; Patrick Cassidy, Brooklyn; Mr. D Cushin, Mr. Barry Cotter, Toronto; Mr. Ytier, Mr. Blank, San Francisco; Mrs Alker, New-York; Mme. Mary Joseph Murphy, Miss Mary Nugent, Cincinnati; Mrs. Parrin, New-York; Mr. D. Case, Mme. E. Case, San Francisco; Mr. Wood, Havana; Mrs. P. Maniquet, Miss Maniquet, Mr. Peter Maniquet, New-York; Rev. L. S. Demons, New-Orleans; Miss J. Gionini, Miss C. Gionini, New-York; Mr. Gaspard, Mr. Alias, San Francisco; Mr. P. Borden, New York; Mr. C. R. Marzden, Boston; Mr. Jartoux, San Francisco; Mrs. M. Solare, New-York; Sister Frances and companion, Cincinnati; Mr. L. Cahn, Lyons, France, Mr. A. Prontaut, Augusta, Ga.; Mr. C. Block, N. Y.; Mr. E. Duprat, Mr. F. Polardy, Havana; Mrs. M. Mangold, Mrs. Ouder and children, N. Y.; Mrs. S. Vallee, France; Rev. Mr. Holland, N. Y.; Mr. J. Larmet, Mr. Renney, Boston; Mr. Blanc, N. Y.; Mr. D. Austran, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Schwigner, N. Y.; Mr. E. Burton, Brooklyn; Mr. De Bonaparte, Williamsburg; Mr. H. Walker, Lexington, Ky.

AUG. 22—*In steamship City of Boston for Liverpool*—Mrs. Mary Hespeler, Georgina H. Hespeler, Miss Maria Ebis, Canada; Mrs. John F. Potts, child and nurse, Boston; Ale. Holland and wife, Mrs. Brock, St. Louis; Miss H. Suraes, England; B. D. Godfrey, London; Sir Charles Bright, England; Gasper De La Lania, Spain; Pettro C Cuacoce, Jose de la Larna, M. de la Larna, Graham Rogers, N. S. Juner, O. Lecken, Edwin Gerard, London; James M. Sponce, Manchester; Mrs Eakin, Wm. B. Dinsmore, New-York; Alvin Adams and wife, Boston; Dr. W. H. Fetch, Chicago; George P. Lockwood, N. Buck, M. H. Northup, G. E. Walker, D. Ira Baber, Gen. James W. Nye, United States Senator, California; Miss Lindupe, Miss Lizzie Connell, Alex. E. Heskeler, Canada; Mrs. E. J. Turney, Chas. Boyd and boy, Cold Spring; Joseph Holland, Allen Ebbs, Rev. George Appie, James Fassin, New-York; H. C. Codden, New-York; James Hill, Boston; G. A. Scorcia, New-York; Major Travies, wife and servant, British Army; Thomas Lawrence, wife and son, J. W. Perin and Fred. Perin, New-Orleans; Oliver Willard, Miss Anne Willard, Miss Kate Willard, Brooklyn; J. S. Monroe and wife, Evi Treveer and wife, John D. Brown, O. D. Gregory, James McVicker and wife, New-York.

AUG. 22—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow and Derry*—Charles Dawoarn, Esq.; Geo. B. Dawbarn, Esq., of Stanwick, Conn.; Thos. Lault, Atlas Iron Works, New-Haven; Lieut. J. T. Arnold, Thos. D. Simpson, Pittsburg, Peter Gordon, Ills, Edward Baxter, Hartford; J. W Hendsham, Glasgow; John Carlyle, Cuba; Mr. John G. Hawley, Mrs. John G. Hawley, Miss Mary E. Hawley, Miss Alice Hawley, Mr. R. Hawley, Miss Eva Hawley; Detroit; Fredk. T. Vance, Gen. Saml. Sides, St. Louis; David Dimbleby, Utica; Rev. Samuel Patrick, Cavan, Annie O Stark, Newburgh; Chas. Metcalf, Dublin; John McQueen, Paisly; Robert Thomas, St. Louis; James Grant and Mrs. Grant, St. Louis; Bridget Kane, Mrs. McClosky, James K. McClosky, Michael Quin, Miss Janet Quin, Philadelphia; Thomas Healy, Edward Healy, Mrs. J. G. Davise, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Wilson, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 22—*In steamship Helvetia for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. Lincoln, Prof. J. K. J. Phillips, Mrs. V. P. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and 5 children, Miss Nathan, E. O. Samson, Andrea Sultanoff, Mrs. Ellen A. Winslow, Mrs. Snow, Capt. Moriarty, Mrs. Moriarty and 3 children, William Thompson, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Cooke, Miss E. F. Cooke, Mr. E. F. Cooke, Mrs. Dickerson, Miss Gillett, Miss Reid, Miss Brown, and 108 in the steerage, and $42,000 in specie.

In Steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah—J. Harris, B. Doeb, Wm. J. McKissock, J. N. Wilson, Geo. S. Nichols and son, Chas. Murphy, Col. M. J. Ford, Jas. A. McGorran, W. J. Allen, W. Hamell, J. Kubstshek, N. Wolf, Chas. A. Hall, J. B. Palmer, Mrs. Wm. Wade, child and nurse, Gov. J. E. Brooms, P. Murphy, J. Epstein, A. Loeb, Mrs. Herby, Mrs. J. Mullen, M. Elkin, E Feuchtenwanger, O Van Krakle, M. Cohen, A. Cohen, R. Cohen, V. Kahn, A. Beuswinger, M. Heizman, Dr. E.T. Dabal, Wm. Haffrey, A. Juger, Jno. Cunningham, L. Hohenstein, H. Rothschild, A. Springer, E. P. Bishop, W. H. Kelly, Jr., and lady, H. McCall, W. H. Du Bose, Mr. Gomarshall, S. J. Hull, Edward O'Hard and lady, Amos Hays, Jno. M. Borden, H. Coleman, M. Rosenfeld, G. H. Reinshart, E. J. Dunson, J. W. Barry, F. A. Haney, A. P. Woolverton, B. M. Levy, R. Strauner, L. Linenthal, and 4 in steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schall, C. B. Turner, J. Blankenstein, Herman Drub, R. May, E. Schwarz, J. O. Duggan, L. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Dunn, Mrs. Hengis and child, A. Walter, C. B. Hilder, D. M. Bennett, W. B. Hassett, John Jones, Dr. H. Bacon, Mrs. W. T. Bacon, Miss M. J. Walsh, Mrs. Eliza Bernden and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Marie Rotne and child, Otto Gerstenberger, J. Rice, P. Schulhofer, Ida Schiffnebst, child and servant, Theo. Lexow, Wm. Schmidt and wife, Richard Friedian, Albert Dreyfuss, Carl R. Crane, Martin Staonbock, Aug. Redling and wife, Henry Brinker and wife, Peter Rath, E. J. Bambler, F. H. Flagge, E. Dzondi, John W. Gerdemann, Carl Willnecner, Lafarus Klein, John Sadler and family, Albert Schmidt and wife, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—E.R. Cowperthwaite, Mr. Delahen, Miss Coffee, Miss S. A. Weldon, Mrs. O'Connell, Miss M. Laight, Mrs. Muir and 2 daughters, A. J. Muir and child, Wm. Meade, H. A. L. Bulz, J. Beesely and child, G. Jacobs, S. Marks, J. H. Happoilett, A. B. McDowell, J. G. Closty, R. Toward, A. Clark, M. O'Keefe, J. Hogan, A. H. Daly.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—J. T. Moulton, G. A. Carleton, J. Meyer and child, J. Ludwig, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Mrs. James Moulton, Mrs. Kate James, P. Kelly and son, C. C. Mark, Mr. Faiver, Mr. Kaise.

In steamship Mariposa from New-Orleans—G. W. Avery, C. M. Boer, L. B. Packard, wife, child and servant, J. Ingal, J. Ernee, T. J. Cayswell, and 4 in the steerage.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London—Edward Townsend, Griffith Rowe, Henry R. Nuttall, James J. Cooper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon sets..... 10 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 21 | Gov Island. 12 10 | Hell Gate .. 1 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamers Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, H. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready.

Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Hatten, St. Johns, N. B., Williams & Guion; Great Western, Cunningham, St. Johns, N. B., C. H. Marshall; Webster, Freeman, Marseilles, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Bobsien Kaedendorf, (N. G.,) Moller, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sharpsburg, Randall, Marseilles, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Adelheid, (N. G.,) Cramer, Koenigsberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sophia, Strang, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Branch, (Br.,) Cara, Pernambuco, Peniston & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Garrison, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer.

Schrs. Haubson, Young, Boston, Snow & Burgess; Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Newbern, J. A. Peterson; M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, San Blas, J. Douglas; Olive Branch, French, Machias, J. Frye & Co.; Yankee Blade, Wood, Portland, R. P. Luck & Co.; Onward, Bunker, Jacksonville, J. Frye & Co.; E. M. Hamilton, Smith, Boston, C. L. Hatch; Mary Slater, Blizzard, Wilmington, S. Godwin & Son; W. N. Gesber, Bearse, Boston, Baker & Dayton; L. C. Hall, Hall, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; L. Dill, Ely, Stonington, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen Aug. 8, via Southampton 11th, with mdse. and 769 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M., lat. 49 39, lon. 21 31, passed steamship Weser, hence for Bremen. 18th, 3:30 P. M., lat. 45 3, lon. 52 6, passed brig Daisy, bound W. 19th, 5 P. M., lat. 43 19, lon. 59 9, passed ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) bound E.

Steamship Crescent City, Weir, New-Orleans Aug. 15, and the Bar 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Aug. 20, off Cape Florida, passed a French bark steering N. E.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 21, 12:45 P. M., lat. 37 30, lon. ——, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Harpswell, Hunter, Havre 59 ds., with mdse. and 55 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light W. and S. W. winds, with calms and fogs. July 15, Eugene Petit, a destitute seaman, sent home by the American Consul at Havre, died of heart disease. 28th, lat. 44 30, lon. 48 40, saw two icebergs. Aug. 12, off George's Shoals, was boarded by pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 13.

Ship Wm. Woodbury, (of Portland,) McLellan, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to master. Has had light winds, with calms and fogs, the entire passage, and has been 3 weeks to the westward of the Banks.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London July 7, and Isle of Wight 10th, with mdse. and 197 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Malay, (of Salem,) Dudley, Manila April 25, with sugar and hemp to S. W. Stone & Bros. Passed Anjiers May 31, Cape of Good Hope June 22, St. Helena July 10, crossed the equator July 25, in lon. 32 40.

Ship Caroline, (N. G.,) Stricker, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Cæsar & Pauli. Had light westerly winds, with calms and fogs, and has been 30 ds. west of the Banks; has had a pilot for 3 ds.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) McLeod, Lieth, via the Pentland Firth, 60 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie. Had head winds and calms the entire passage. Aug. 1, lat. 46 29, lon. 52 41, spoke fishing schr. J. Coleridge, of Trenton, Me., with 30,000 codfish on board; also, schrs. Lizzie Lee, with 50 000, and the H. S. Boynton, with 40,000; the Henry West, of Beverly, with 1,050 quintals; the Engineer, of Plymouth, with 750 quintals; the Julia, of Beverly, with 700 quintals; the Marietta, of Beverly, with 750 quintals.

Brig Electra, (of Brixham,) Tyren, Genoa 72 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar July 27, and has had fine weather entire passage.

Schr. Sarah Mills, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Carthagena July 25, via Fortune Island Aug. 7, with coffee, rubber and hides to Hoadley, Eno & Co. Experienced heavy weather soon after leaving Carthagena, causing the vessel to leak badly; also, sprung bowsprit and carried away head gear; was obliged to put into Fortune Island for assistance; took on board six of the crew of the wrecked schr. Josephine, and two men sent by British Consul, who have assisted at the pumps; has been three days in Long Island Sound, and touched at New-Haven on the 20th inst., where two men deserted.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Cabarien 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Nancy R. Higgins, Bunker, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Cowmans, Port-au-Platte, 12 ds., with tobacco, hides, &c., and 1 passenger to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 32, lon. 75, spoke bark Arcadia, from Jamaica, for London.

Schr. Lizzie, (of Halifax,) Stephens, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Steele & Campbell. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Henia, Gardiner, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Samuel M. Smith, Dill, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. E. Richardson, Nelson, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. George Gillum, Chapman, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Watchman, Rynder, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Mason, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, Norfolk, for Nyack.

Schr. Ceres, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Magellan, Hazelton, Virginia.

Schr. W. A. Gessner, Egbert, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Bolt, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. H. Willets, Bolt, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Ben. Butler, Fowler, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Mary M. Raynor, Clark, Elizabethport for Middletown.

Schr. Roxana Burley, Phillips, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. A. E. Whitford, Lansing, Elizabethport for Bangor.

Schr. Watchman, Grindle, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.

Schr. James Baker, Nicholson, Malden for Boston.

Schr. James Bolton, Brown, Bull's Ferry for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. E. Graves, Pratt, Port Johnson for Middletown.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Smith, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr. P. R. Anderson, Rankin, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr. Leonessa, (of Rockland,) Hunt, New-Orleans, 29 ds., with lumber to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mist, Munsey, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, Hartford, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Eclipse, Simmons, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Hartford.

Schr. Ophir, Webster, Bridgeport.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Campbell, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Robbins, Norwich.

Schr. James McCloskey, Crowell, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Norwich.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, Chester, Conn.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Golden, New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mays, Hartford.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Cape Cod, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Middletown.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, Norwich for Eastport.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Webb, New-London.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Union, Rosebrook, Stamford.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemmingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelley, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. James L. Perkins, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. James M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Mystic.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Anderson, Rondout for Essex.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Rondout for Naugatuck.

Schr. J. S. Baldwin, Baker, Rondout for Middletown.

Schr. Senator, Torder, Rondout for Roslyn.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Piermont for Derby.

Schr. Seneca, Hinckley, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Williams, Albany for Mamaroneck.

Schr. Celestra, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Middlesex, Carr, New-Haven.

Schr. Vapor, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. Gale, Shropshire, Hartford.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Robert Smith, Braisden, Portland, Conn., with stone to H. Harteau.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Westerly.

Schr. Jane Maria, Wilsey, Norwich.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Brandford for Eastport.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Jamesport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven for Rondout.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Sam. Wood, Wood, Fall River.

Schr. Franklin, Halleck, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Lucia P. Ives, Bowditch, Providence.

Schr. Sunbeam, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah, Morton, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Brandtford.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Ross, Taunton.

Schr. Leonora, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Challenge, Philips, Norwalk.

Schr. George Edgar, Peck, Greenwich, for Eastport.

Schr. Greene County Tanner, Hyde, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Brave, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marion, Drayton, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Marsh, Glover, Providence.

Schr. John B. Spafford, Hawkins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, Newport.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Newport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northup, Newport.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Newport.

WIND—Sandy Hook, sundown, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Atalanta, for London; City of Boston and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Hibernia, for Glasgow; Tybee and Gen. Sedgwick, for Galveston; Gen. Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Marmion and San Jacinto, for Savannah; John Gibson and James S. Green, for Washington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; bark Belvidere, from Gottenburg.

Also, arr. bark Wm. Vanname, from Baltimore, and brig Alston, from Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22—Sld steamers James Adger, New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; Falcon, Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22—Sld. steamships Cleopatra and Thames, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22—The steamer Constitution sailed to-day for Panama, with $415,000 in treasure, $40,000 of which is for New-York.

Arr. ship Favorita, from New-York.

Sld. ships Argonaut, for Cork, and R. T. Turnbull, for Cape Town.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Josephine, Capt. Hageman, from New-York, for Kingston, Jam., ran ashore in a sinking condition on July 24, in Crooked Island Passage; Captain and crew saved. The Josephine was owned by Messrs. Dollner & Potter, of this City.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22—Evening.—The steamship City of New-York, Capt. Halcrow, of the Inman Line, which left New-York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port at a late hour this afternoon. All on board are well. The London mails and passengers were landed, and will go forward as usual by way of Holyhead. After the usual and necessary delay for this purpose, the City of New-York proceeded for Liverpool, where she will be due to-morrow.

MANHATTAN

CO-OPERATIVE

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE MANHATTAN COÖPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 432 BROOME ST., NEW-YORK.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is chartered by the State of New-York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are $6 at joining, (for which a policy will be furnished,) and $1 10 on the death of each member, of which due notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The by-laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

and will be invested in United States bonds, or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New-York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New-York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New-York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heirs, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds, said expenses, however, not to exceed $100.

A member failing to pay his fee of $1 10 within thirty days from date of notice, forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send $10 50 to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time, beside a saving of 50 cents. No man is so poor that he cannot pay $6 now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $30 per year, a little over 50 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

This Company is divided into ten classes for men, and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled, ten new classes will be adopted. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Everything is done to make each class equal.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 yrs.

In class B all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 yrs.

In class C all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 yrs.

In class D all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 yrs.

In class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 yrs.

In class F all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 yrs.

In class G all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 yrs.

In class H all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 yrs.

In class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 yrs.

In class K all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 yrs.

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays $6 upon becoming a member, and $1 10 each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other.

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A man dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or his heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days $1 10 each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are, no panics can break it; the fees are so small and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send $6, in check, bank draft, postal order, or by express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. Under no circumstance will the Association be responsible for moneys sent out in this way. Agents are not allowed to receive moneys, but must ask for checks, &c., &c. Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check do it at their own risk. All checks must be payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name, age, birthplace, present occupation, who the policy is in favor of, Post Office address, town, county, State. Also a medical certificate, setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in the opinion of the doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft, or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try and make new members; by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a three-cent postage stamp to prepay return postage.

All communications should be addressed

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

TRUSTEES:
E. McMURDY.
ELSON T. WRIGHT, Prest. Star Metal Co.
W. S. CARMAN, Prest. Stuyvesant Bank.
H. W. FORD, Cas'r, B'k of the Republic.
L. W. MURRAY.

OFFICERS:
E. McMURDY, President.
ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., Examining Physicians.
ALEX. R. GRAY, M. D., Examining Physicians.

Messrs. Latham, Emery & Co., No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York City, General Agents for New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each State and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references and $50,000 bonds.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A physician will be in attendance at the office of the Company—also at the office of each General Agent—to examine applicants.

"We believe the officers of the Manhattan to be honest and responsible, and their plan fairly set forth in their prospectus, to which we direct those contemplating life insurance, leaving each to judge for himself.—*New-York Tribune, Aug. 11.*

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

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At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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